

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.



WAITING TO SEE THE PRISONERS: A SKETCH AT KILMAINHAM JAIL, DUBLIN.—SEE PAGE 440.

BIRTH.

On the 31st ult., at 59, Parkhurst-road, the wife of Hy. J. Conolly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Aug. 2, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Lahore, Captain J. Beverley Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Ella Dupré Meadows Bishop, youngest daughter of General G. W. Bishop, Indian Army.

On the 3rd inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. H. R. Collum, Vicar of Leigh, Kent, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Robert Broughton, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, Major J. J. Collum, 1st Batt. P. W. L. Regt., son of the late John Collum, Esq., of Belvoir, in the county of Fermanagh, to Bessie E. Chute Ellis, youngest daughter of the late John Ellis, Esq., of Kempton Park, and Benaira, South Australia.

On the 27th ult., at Christ Church, Consett, by the Rev. Thomas Williams M.A., Vicar of Llanidloes, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. Steggall, Vicar of Consett, Thomas Oliver, M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Edith Rosina, eldest daughter of William Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall, county Durham.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at her residence, 22, Park-crescent, Brighton, Julia, widow of the late A. F. J. Claudet, F.R.S., in her 80th year.

On the 28th ult., at Claverton Rectory, Bath, Florence Mary, second and dearly loved daughter of the Rev. John Edward Walby, in her 9th year.

On the 1st inst., at Lawford-road, Kentish Town, John Jackson, only son of the late John Jackson, the well-known engraver on wood.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

SUNDAY, NOV. 6.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon, 2.3 a.m. Morning Lessons: Daniel iii., Titus iii. Evening Lessons: Daniel iv. or v., Luke xxiii. 26-50. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. St. James's, noon. Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m. Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet on the Pedals of the Organ, &c.) Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy), and on the 8th, 10th, and 11th.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

Cambridge Term divides at noon. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

Lord Mayor's Day. The Prince of Wales born, 1841. Literary Fund, 3 p.m. Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Jenkin Merrifield, and Lamb). British Home for Incurables, general meeting, City Terminus Hotel, noon.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1861. St. Martin's Day (half-quarter day). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (address by the President, Mr. Aston Webb). Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1882

CONTAINS

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Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Last Week of CHERY-TREE FARM, YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881, and ALL AT SEA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. Monday, Nov. 14, Revival of AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay, followed by a new Musical Sketch, OUT OF TOWN, by Mr. Corney Grain, and NO. 234, by F. C. Burnand and German Reed.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FIFTIETH SEASON. FRIDAY, NEXT, NOV. 11, at 7.30. Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Madame Marie Rozze, Mdlle. Aviglan, Miss M. Hancock, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. A. B. Furlong, Mr. W. H. Burgon. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets: Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Numbered Seats, 7s. and 5s.; Area or Gallery, 2s. 6d. Subscriptions for the Series of Nine Concerts—75s. Stalls (numbered), 24 and 3 guineas; Reserved Seats, 2 guineas; Balcony (numbered), 2 2s., and 3 guineas. Tickets are transferable. Season Prospectus and Tickets can be obtained at the Society's Office, 7, John-street, Adelphi; and usual Agents.

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Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Monday, Sept. 19, will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.

See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.

St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT. Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS is NOW OPEN at Thomas McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket (next door to the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-Class PICTURES by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Benjamin Constant's New Picture, "Present to the Amerer," is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOWTH and SONS' GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

The general interest felt in the meeting of the new French Parliament arises from the altered position that M. Gambetta must, perforce, assume, and the threatened action of the Extreme Left in relation to the Tunisian *imbroglio*. The election of the great Republican leader as temporary President while the Chamber of Deputies was being constituted was a deserved distinction, and is interpreted by M. Gambetta as a preliminary vote of confidence. He needs all such encouragement in undertaking a task in which so many statesmen have failed. The Premier-expectant may have the ungrudging support of President Grévy; the co-operation of such experienced colleagues as M. de Freycinet, M. Jules Ferry, and M. Léon Say; a programme of moderate reforms which will satisfy the demands of reasonable men; and has, no doubt, come to a complete understanding on questions of foreign policy with Prince Bismarck, whom he probably consulted during his recent mysterious tour in Germany. But he will have to reckon with implacable foes in certain members of the Extreme Left, who will strive to implicate him in the Tunisian failures of the present Government, and he will be bound to extricate France from difficulties in the Regency, which have only increased with the occupation of Kiroan, unless he also is to lose his prestige. Consummate skill will be needed to keep together a majority that is itself hardly amenable to discipline, in the face of factions on either side that will seek his overthrow, either with the view of damaging Republican institutions, or in order to promote revolutionary projects. As Prime Minister at such a juncture, M. Gambetta will have to exhibit the highest qualities of statesmanship. An African policy, which was the product of scandalous financial intrigues, and which has already decimated the French army without adding to its glory, will have to be persisted in, with its incalculable chances, at the risk of more failures which will be visited on the head of the responsible Government. Thus the popularity which would spring from the passing of needed domestic reforms may be denied to a capable statesman, who is unhappily followed by the Nemesis of Tunisian blunders.

While M. Gambetta has to face difficulties of no common order, his German compeer is not exempt from sore trials, which if they do not peril his ascendancy, darken his future prospects. Prince Bismarck has received a serious check where he expected a signal triumph. The numerical losses of the Conservatives in last week's elections may not have been considerable, though that will depend upon the issue of the hundred second ballots. But all the eminent leaders of the Liberal party—the politicians best able to cope with the veteran Chancellor—have been returned by great majorities, mostly for large constituencies, and the losses of his supporters have been the gain of the Progressists and the Centre in about equal proportions. Before the elections, the capital was lavishly fêted in the interests of the powers that be; but not a single Conservative was elected for Berlin, though there was a large poll for the Socialists. The Radical element has grown stronger in the ranks of the Opposition, and the Clericals unquestionably hold the balance of power in the German Parliament. To carry out his policy, or any part of it, Prince Bismarck will have to come to terms with Herr Windthorst and his followers. A good deal has already been conceded to the Clericals, as in the recent choice of a new Bishop for Treves. But they will be exacting in proportion to their influence, and, probably, far beyond the Chancellor's willingness to concede their claims. Yet their alliance can alone prevent a dead-lock in legislation. Apparently the German nation is wearied of autocratic and paternal government. The Prince has sought to attract the working classes to his side by semi-Socialist economical measures, and they do not seem disposed to swallow the bait. A Government which cannot win over the industrial classes of the population; which has arrayed against it the mass of the intelligent middle classes, led by such men of ability as Von Benningsen,

Virchow, and Lasker; and which is obliged to rely upon an Ultramontane party to secure a working majority, must be held to be a failure. By leaning upon the support of the Liberal Opposition, Prince Bismarck might easily get rid of his Constitutional perplexities. If, however, he prefers, as is to be feared, to purchase votes from the Centre by abrogating or tampering with the May laws, he may get rid of present difficulties by sacrificing the permanent interests of the Fatherland.

The King and Queen of Italy have returned home after their successful visit to the Austrian Court at Vienna, where they met with a most cordial reception from the Emperor, the Imperial family, and the population of the capital. King Humbert and his Queen have been surfeited with a round of brilliant festivities which, however enjoyable, must have sorely tried their endurance. Grand receptions; Court dinners, with gold and silver plate in profusion; a hunting party in the neighbouring forest; a state concert; a review, which is described as having been a superlatively magnificent pageant; and a state performance at the Opera, were the chief features of the programme which was crowded into four days, and terminated with the touching public embraces that generally close the visits of royalty. The profuse attentions paid to their King and Queen have delighted the Italian people, and the event has also awakened much enthusiasm among the subjects of the Kaiser, including the critically-disposed Hungarians. The political results of this Royal visit are tolerably manifest. The King of Italy returns home with the prestige of a new alliance, strengthened in his foreign relations, and with greater power to deal with the *non possumus* of the Pope. Under the new circumstances that have arisen, the Vatican will be in no hurry to break with the Quirinal, or to seek a refuge from the reasonable demands of the Italian Cabinet in the picturesque castle of Salzburg. The visit has probably extinguished the aggressive tendencies of the restless Republican faction, as well as compensated Italy for the extinction of her influence on the North African coast. Though the festivities did not extend to Berlin, Germany is, of course, a party to the good understanding brought about at Vienna. And what does Austria gain by the new alliance? She obtains security on the Tyrolese frontier and an additional guarantee of peace. It has been surmised that the Dual Empire is bent upon controlling the destinies of the Balkan Peninsula, and gradually, with the consent of her allies, extending her borders to the Ægean Sea at Salonica. The Vienna journals disclaim such ambitious projects. One of them, the *Neue Freie Presse*, protests with emphasis against Austria being burdened with additional territory. "There are," it declares, "populations already within our boundaries which require so imperatively the exercise of our well-known duty of spreading civilisation eastwards that we may be glad to dispense with the exercise of this mission outside them." If we are to judge from the tone of the Vienna papers, there is no desire to reopen the Eastern Question by the discussion of further schemes of partition. Commercial extension, not territorial aggression, is their watchword.

With the exception of occasional outrages, not beyond the average, order reigns in Ireland. The Government refuse to allow the proscribed organisation to carry on operations under cover of a Ladies' Land League, resolutely suppress active operations on the part of its local branches, and promptly imprison those who flagrantly defy the law. Though terrorism through such agencies has by no means ceased, its influence is on the decline, and those who desire the supremacy of the law are plucking up courage, and asserting and organising themselves without fear. It is, of course, possible that secret societies may, to some extent, take the place of the League organisation. But the Irish are a people who are greatly governed through their imaginations. They palpably feel the authority of the Executive, and they know also that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues can afford them no help. By means of a letter surreptitiously conveyed from Kilmainham, the chief of the "suspects" advises his dupes to eschew the Land Court, and announces that the Land League will give no help in cases of eviction unless all the tenants of the same estate unite in refusing to appear before a legal tribunal. This sign of weakness is too transparent to impress the tenant farmers. By thousands they are appealing to the Courts created by the Land Act. Though most of these cases are from Ulster, where the Land League has exercised small influence, many are from Connaught, which has been one of the chief centres of discontent and agitation. Such examples are catching. The League having been suppressed, the occupiers have no alternative but the legal remedy of the Act, or speedy eviction. Happily, Mr. Justice O'Hagan and his colleagues give the widest interpretation to the measure they are called upon to administer, by extending the time for receiving appeals. They are overwhelmed with claims to decide what are "fair rents," and the sub-Commissions, when appointed, will have a superfluity of cases to decide. Archbishop McCabe, following the example of other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, has issued a pastoral denouncing the Land League no-rent manifesto as "an attack upon the foundations on which society rests—the rights of property—by a handful of men, the bulk of whom have neither stake nor interest in the country," and condemning the "social excommunication inflicted by irresponsible and very often vindictive agents." This is plain speaking. Such appeals from influential prelates will strengthen the reaction against the desperate and cowardly counsels of the League leaders.

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

ROME, Oct. 29.

Every road leads to Rome they used to say; and I journeyed to the Eternal City by the coast line of railroad running parallel to the ancient Aurelian way. Under ordinary circumstances, in the way of weather, the perambulation of the Via Aurelia might be both picturesque and pleasant; but I found it last Thursday most dismally depressing. The heartless Sterne in the "Sentimental Journey" banter poor old Toby Smollett (he lies buried at Leghorn, you will remember) for having confessed that he felt miserable in Italy; but if the delightful author of "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random" experienced during his Italian pilgrimage the same wretched weather that we have been having almost without intermission for the last six weeks, I am not at all astonished that he should have fallen into a condition of almost hypochondriacal dejection. There is nothing like continuous wet weather for taking the spirits out of a comic writer. Sterne was not a natural humourist. He was a saturnine and scholarly cynic, who could manufacture humour and pathos at his will. Of his thorough artificiality there are few proofs more cogent than in his having specially dedicated the "Story of Lefevre" to a lady of rank. Mind; only the episode of the consumptive lieutenant and his son. Not the book, "Tristram Shandy." It was as though the author were saying with a grin:—"Look, your ladyship, how pathetic I can be when it suits me. Observe how deftly I can turn from the ribaldry of Slawkenbergius and Dr. Slop to the sweet sentimentalities of My Uncle Toby at the dying lieutenant's bedside. See what a pearl I can set in the midst of this muck-heap. But the pearl was a sham one. He could manufacture his pearls as well on a wet day as on a fine one.

I told you that it poured at Pisa. That fact did not prevent my passing a very pleasant time in that antique and placid city. For one day at least the sun shone brightly, and I saw all the sights: the Four Monuments, the Church of the Cavalieri, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the delicious little bijou chapel of Santa Maria della Spina, which, having been half destroyed by flood and fire in 1871, has been thoroughly restored, or, rather, taken to pieces and put together again on a higher basement than the old one. Of course I saw the Casa Lanfranchi, built, it is said, by Michael Angelo, with its façade of mellow-toned marble. The Casa Lanfranchi now belongs to the Deputy Toscanelli, who, residing mainly in Rome, lets out his yellow-fronted mansion in unfurnished flats. I should like to have a third or a fourth floor there for a season. I would wish for no other books while dwelling there than Thomas Moore's Life and Letters of a poet you wot of, Leigh Hunt's Autobiography, the Life of Shelley, "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," and the first number of a magazine called "The Liberal: Prose and Verse from the South." For in the Casa Lanfranchi, in the year 1822, Byron lived.

Five-and-twenty minutes per train, even in slow-travelling Italy, take you to Leghorn. There is not much to see there; and, besides, it poured. There is a decent hotel (the Nord) on the port at the extremity of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, one of the most inexorably straight streets that I have ever seen out of the United States. It seems to have bored a way for itself right through Leghorn, just as that augur-worm, described by the late Sir Emerson Tennant in his book on Ceylon, bored a hole right through a complete set of the British Essayists, full bound in calf. It seemed to me that I was continually waiting to see an arrow from a Tartar's bow—the Tartar standing at the top of the Corso by the railway station—come scudding along this straightest of streets to hit one of the Rubattino steamers in the harbour in the eye—that is to say, in one of her hawse-holes.

In the reading-room of the Hôtel du Nord at Leghorn I found a number, some weeks old, of the *Saturday Review*; and therein, with much edification, I read an article on Noises, from which I extract the following:—

If we would only popularise the idea that Noise is really injurious to health, and that, in fact, it disintegrates the tissues, we might get this subject attended to, and there would be some chance of the intelligence and co-operation necessary for the taking of measures to diminish noise.

Ah! thought I, here is evidently a gentleman who lives at home at ease, and who has grown somewhat "extra superfine," as the tailors phrase it in their bills, in his notions of the requirements of civilisation. "Measures to diminish noise." The gentleman would just put down the cries of "Sparregras!" "Fresh mackarel!" "Milk bel-o-w!" and "O' Clo!" by Act of Parliament. Down with the muffin man and his bell! Down with the organ-grinders and the German "green-baize" band. Abolish the nerve-shattering railway vans. Shoe the hansom cab-horses with felt, and forbid the Volunteers from fifing and drumming through the streets on Saturday afternoons. Prohibit the unseemly proclamation of "cats' meat." To gaol with the small boy who whistles "Tommy, make room for your uncle;" and stop the dreadful jangling of the church bells, the clangour of which, during Sunday, drive sick and nervous people mad. Charles Dickens protested against an excess of campanology in "Hard Times" more than a quarter of a century ago; but the bells continue to jangle more distractingly than ever. But how are we to take "measures to diminish noise"? There are some four millions of people in London, and the majority of them apparently like noise, and would laugh at you if you assured them noise "disintegrates the tissues."

During the last ten weeks I have had considerable experience of the relative noisiness of different European cities. Brussels I found extremely quiet. The plateau on which stand the Hôtel Bellevue and the Hôtel de Flandre is a very hermitage in the way of hushed tranquillity; the Montagne de la Cour is so steep as to render furious driving and its consequent buzz

most impracticable; and the Galeries St. Hubert, although always thronged, are never noisy. Paris, on the other hand, although—owing to its asphalt pavements—much quieter than it used to be, is to the nervous almost intolerable from the screeching of the "Marseillaise" by tipsy patriots reeling home from "L'Assommoir." These screechers—"gueldards," *brailards*, as the incensed Citizen Gambetta called them at Charonne—are quite as ear-splitting under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli as on the great lines of boulevards.

Marseilles is one of the noisiest cities in Europe. The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult; and the innumerable cafés and wineshops are so many stables full of roaring bulls of Bashan. Nice, on the contrary, is one of the quietest cities of the Mediterranean. Very different to Genoa, where the people are perpetually howling, yelling, and shrieking at each other, and at their horses. Leghorn is desperately noisy; Corsica is quiet—a little too quiet; and in Pisa you may hear a pin drop, as the saying goes.

By-the-way, all those who mind their Murray—and who, travelling on the Continent in a proper, self-respecting, Great British manner, does not mind his Murray?—will remember that in the "Handbook for Northern Italy" there is quoted from the "Inferno" Dante's extraordinary denunciation of the Genoese:—

Ahi! Genovesi, uomini diversi,
D'ogni costume e pieni d'ogni magagnil
Perchè non siete voi del mondo spersi!

Of these lines Murray furnishes Wright's translation:—

Ah, Genoese, of every grace devoid,
So full of all malevolence and guile,
Why are ye not at one fell swoop destroyed!

I am far away from the translations of Carey and Canon Ford; but may I not ask whether Wright's version is not a very wooden and inadequate one? The poet accuses the Genoese of being a community of mixed races, following all kinds of conflicting customs; and that is precisely what people say of the Genoese now, five centuries after Dante's death. The poet did not say that they were "of every grace devoid;" but Mr. Wright was probably in some stress for a rhyme to "destroyed," and so brought down "devoid" with a long shot. *Traduttore, Traditore.*

Returning to the subject of noises, I am sorry to say that Rome is no longer a quiet city. Indeed, they make a tremendous hubbub here all day and nearly all night long. You must bear in mind that I have not been on the Seven Hills for eleven years—a large slice out of a working life. I entered Rome through the Porta Pia in September, 1870, in the wake of the Italian army, whose astute commander, finding that the French were having a bad time of it down in Alsace and Lorraine, thought the moment propitious for marching his troops into Rome, demolishing the Papal Zouaves (who made a very gallant stand), and ascertaining from the Romans, in a "plebiscitary" manner whether they preferred being subjects of Pio Nono or citizens of United Italy. The "plebiscitary" proceedings showed that, by an astonishingly large majority, they preferred the rule of the Cross of Savoy to that of the Crossed Keys. Naturally, they made a tremendous noise over this suddenly and curiously acquired independence; and the smallest of small Roman boys, as the Italian cannon came lumbering up the Corso, were never tired of yelling "*Viva la nostra artiglieria!*"

I thought that after this Rome would relapse into its normal and delightful condition as one of the quietest and, if you will, one of the sleepest of European capitals—its lethargic decorum only varied from time to time by the picturesque tomfooleries of the Carnival and the grand illumination of St. Peter's on the festival day of the Apostle. For the rest, a nice, aristocratic, archaeological, artistic, devout, and drowsy city. Cardinals in scarlet softly rolling by in their grand gold coaches; Roman princes and British grandees in their equipages on the Pincian Hill; Bohemian painters and sculptors at the Caffè Grecco; visits to studios, visits to palaces and picture-galleries; the Coliseum by moonlight; the statuary in the Vatican by torchlight; a multitude of monks and nuns, a crowd of beggars; and a capital table d'hôte at the Hotel d'Angleterre on the Via Bocca di Leone. That was the Rome of the Past.

The Rome of the Present is highly interesting, highly exhilarating to the patriotic mind; but it is not the Rome of Gregory XVI., not the Rome of Pius IX. With consternation I find that the main thoroughfares of the Eternal City are furrowed by tramways, and that you may ride from one end of the Italian capital to the other for twopence. The monks have not entirely disappeared, but they are wofully diminished in number. The great monasteries have been disestablished and disendowed; the dear old tumble-down General Post Office has been pulled down, and its headquarters removed to a confiscated convent; in addition to the tramway cars there are omnibuses galore; the streets are full of bawling newsboys; patriotic songs are yelled in the night season. There is a new railway terminus; there are square miles of new houses, and there is more Noise.

"And what pretty things have you brought back for me?" This is not a question confined to children, to be addressed to papa, or to some relative or friend who has "come back from the fair," or such modern substitutes for a fair as Paris and the other chief nick-nack marts of the Continent. "Johnny, who was so late at the fair," in the charming old ballad, as to impel the object of his affections to exclaim, "Oh! dear, what can the matter be?" had promised to bring back to the said object a bunch of blue ribbons to tie up her bonny brown—or was it black?—hair withal. You are expected to bring home a great deal more than a bunch of blue ribbons nowadays. If you come only from the Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, the least of your peace offerings must be a

porte bonheur in gold or silver, a St. Anthony's pig in miniature, a fan from that wonderful shop in the Passage des Panoramas, some Bohemian glass out of the Passage des Princes, or one of the pretty, saucy statuettes, modelled from the designs of M. Grévin.

If your wanderings have been farther afield the demands made upon you will be much more formidable. Coral from Leghorn and Naples; from Pisa, alabaster models of the Leaning Tower, the Cathedral, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo; from Florence, mosaics, florid picture-frames, and photographs of the art treasures in the galleries; from Venice, toy gondolas, brooches in the effigy of the Lion of St. Mark, and Venetian gold chains—sold by the yard from the *orefici* near the Rialto; from Rome, certainly a Roman scarf—that is a *sine quâ non*—some cameos in *pietra dura*, models of the Temple of Vesta, the Antonine Column and the Wolf of the Capitol in bronze, and, if your pence will run to it, some Byzantine jewellery or a brooch with the "Amor" anagram of "Roma"—just such a brooch as was worn by the Prioress in the "Canterbury Tales." Both from Rome and from Athens, as many sham "antiquities" as the dealer is crafty enough to sell you and as you are idiotic enough to purchase.

As for Constantinople, its reputation as a mart for "fairings" is on the wane. The *narghilés* are made principally at Vienna; so are the little gold-leaf covered phials which hold the attar of roses. Very little of the latter is genuine. The fabrics of silken gauze, brocaded with Arabic inscriptions, which purport to come from Broussa, are "sleezy;" and the bulk of the red fez caps are fabricated, I am given to understand, either at Mulhouse or at Marseilles. As for modern Algerian "curios," they are as cheap, plentiful, and uninteresting as modern Japanese "curios," and neither are worth crossing the seas to buy. You will find them ready to your hand in Regent-street or in the Rue de Rivoli.

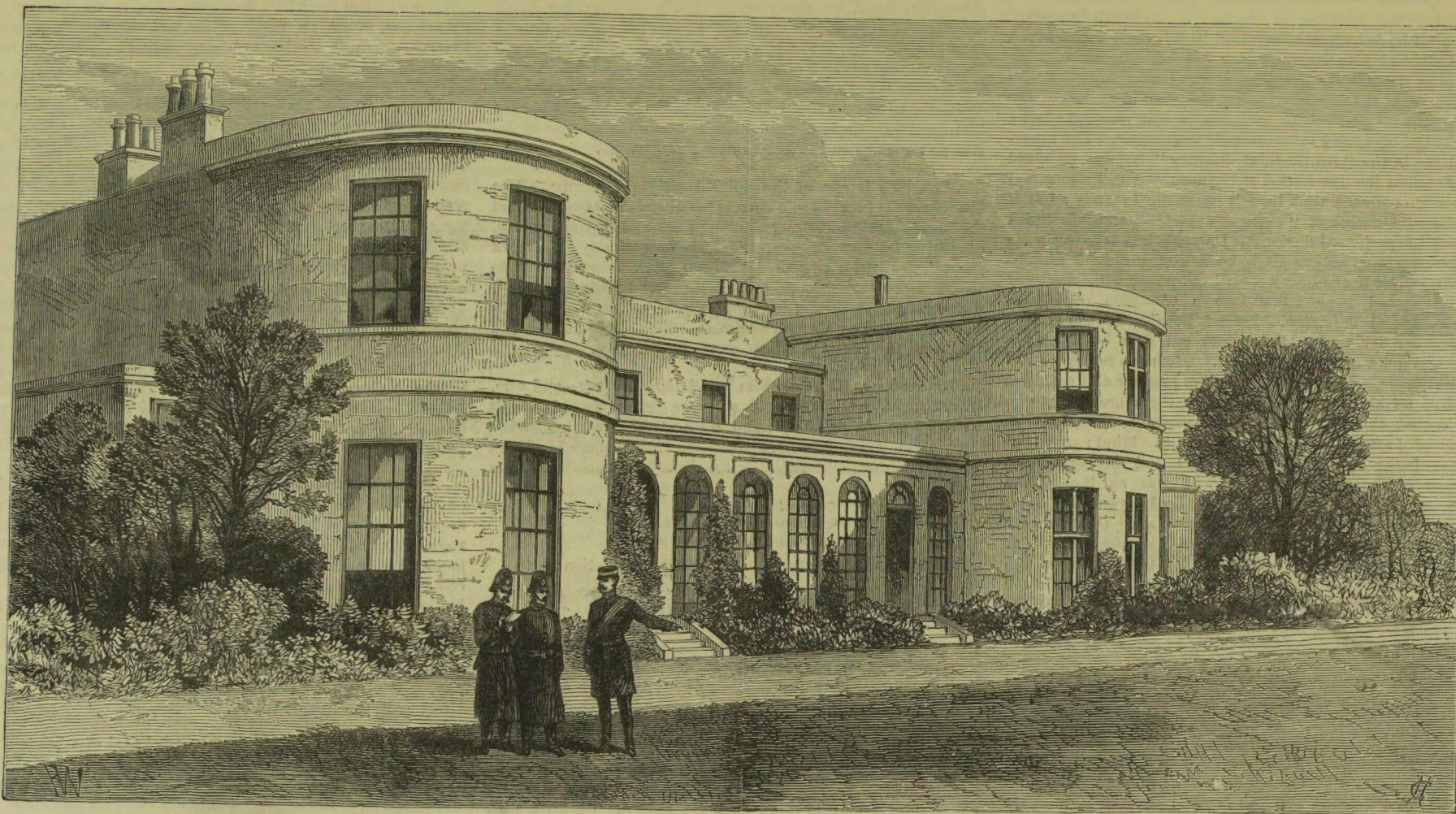
I have picked up in my time a good deal of what we conventionally call "bric-à-brac," and what the Americans sometimes irreverently term "truck." Even from Russia, when I went thither, after the assassination of the Tsar Alexander II., I contrived to bring home some "truck" of an interesting kind: some old china, both of Dresden and Muscovite manufacture; a little very old silver; a model *samovar*; some "Apostle" teaspoons; some peasant women's needlework; a bit of bronze, and so forth. But now that the most lonesome of my journeys is coming to an end, I look ruefully at my wallet and find that from the Island of Corsica I have brought back scarcely anything at all. I had a few days of convalescence at Ajaccio, and I searched diligently through main streets and back streets for "curios;" but my search was almost wholly barren of result.

I am not aware whether the philosopher Seneca was a collector of "curios," but he certainly seems to have been lacking in appreciation of the resources of Corsica. He was exiled there A.D. 45, and remained in banishment eight long years. "Can aught be more arid and denuded than this rock?" wrote Seneca to the freed man Polybius, Minister of Claudius. "Is there a place where man could undergo greater misery? The earth here has neither fruits for use nor trees for shelter, and it can scarcely nourish the wretches who cultivate it." It is plain that there was no clean and tidy precursor of the Hôtel Germania at Ajaccio in Seneca's time. So far as I am concerned, I am and always shall be in love with Ajaccio and the Germania. I only grumble at the paucity of local "curios." All that I was able to buy was a "vendetta" dagger, with "Morte al nemico" inscribed on the blade; a toy model of the same in coral, silver, and mother-of-pearl, for a lady's *châtelaine*, and a couple of curiously incised gourds for holding water, with silver chains and stoppers. I am not prepared to maintain that the real dagger and the toy stiletto were not *articles de Paris*, and manufactured at Belleville or Montmartre; but I know that the gourds are veritably Corsican, because I saw the man incising them.

But that which grieved and irritated me most of all was that in Ajaccio I could not obtain a single memento of the Great Napoleon. I did not hunger after sham relics; spurious eagles, counterfeit military buttons, fraudulent gun-locks, "bogus" bayonets; such as they will sell you by the hundred-weight on the field of Waterloo. I only wanted a bust, a medal, a photograph, a print, to hang up at home as a reminiscence of my visit to Corsica. You bring away analogous trifles from Stratford-on-Avon, and they are a continual delight to you in after years. In Ajaccio I could find nothing; not even a photograph of the house in the Rue St. Charles, or of the bed-chamber in which the Conqueror and Captive of the Earth was born. Evidently I could not bring away his equestrian statue, surrounded with the effigies of his four brothers, from the Place Diamant. There was nothing; and it was most exasperating.

The day before I left I espied in the window of a stationer's shop a profile medallion in alabaster surrounded by an ebony frame. In my shortsightedness I deemed for an instant that this was a portrait of Napoleon. No; I was informed by the clown-looking Corsican shopkeeper to whom I addressed myself: it was a portrait of Torquato Tasso. But I am purblind. Had the stationer no portrait of Napoleon? There was none. Why? I asked, quite out of patience. "For the reason," replied, with a scowl and in the Tuscan tongue, the clown-looking Corsican stationer, "if we sold busts of Napoleon we should be obliged to import them from Paris, and to charge a considerable sum for them. In the meantime the wicked Italian continentals who are always going about with plaster of Paris would take moulds of our busts and sell copies up and down the country at five-and-twenty sous a piece." The idea of the "*cattivi Italiani*" from the mainland prowling about Corsica with their pockets full of plaster of Paris was, at least, droll.

G. A. S.



THE CRISIS IN IRELAND: RESIDENCE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

The resolute and consistent action of her Majesty's Government in Ireland, during the past three weeks, in the suppression of that treasonable and anti-social conspiracy styled "the Land League," has been attended hitherto with uninterrupted success. While the leading members of the Central Executive Council, with one or two exceptions—Mr. Sexton, M.P., was released this week in consideration of his infirm health—are shut up in Kilmainham Jail, scarcely a day has passed without arresting, in different parts of the country, half a dozen or more local "organising agents" of the League, who are lodged in the county prisons. It is stated that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon are not to be removed from Kilmainham, though

some of the other prisoners there under the Coercion Act will probably be sent elsewhere. The official authorities find fault with the laxity of management in applying the prison rules at Kilmainham to the Land Leaguers, who were formerly allowed much freedom of intercourse, not only with each other, but with their friends outside. The publication of more than one manifesto or address to their party, bearing the signatures of its captive chiefs, has been noticed with disapproval; and some changes are now being made in the staff of prison officials. It seems that Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Brennan, and Kettle were questioned by the members of the General Prisons Board as to whether they had signed the No-Rent Manifesto in prison. They all refused to answer, and were sentenced, by order of

the Chief Secretary, to seven days' deprivation of all visits and communications. The new rules are attributed by the prisoners to direct intervention on the part of the Chief Secretary. It is understood that the whole staff of officials in the jail has been doubled. The door of Mr. Parnell's room is guarded by two policemen; there are two more in the passage, and two on each window; while in the yard outside there is a police hut. All the gates are doubled and secured by iron gratings. Our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by our Artist in Dublin, shows the scene at the outer gate of Kilmainham, where some visitors are waiting to see the prisoners. Just above this gate is a sort of balcony, upon which the gibbet used formerly to be fixed up for the execution of a sentence of capital punishment. There is a waiting-room for visitors



THE CRISIS IN IRELAND: UPPER CASTLE YARD, DUBLIN—ARRIVAL OF MR. FORSTER.



FISHERMAN'S COTTAGE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

outside the gate; but, in fine weather, they usually walk up and down, or stand in groups conversing, till they get their turn for admission. The rusty knocker on the iron gate summons the warder, who opens a little wicket of the massive oaken door, and puts his queries to the applicants, generally bidding them to wait. Ladies of Miss Anna Parnell's female Land League are frequently among them, and there is a good of animated discussion. One visitor only is admitted at a time; and, when the turn comes for letting anybody in, the warder swings open the great wooden door, which is fortified with iron bands and has strong bolts to fasten it when closed; he bears a large key with which he then opens the outer gate of iron bars. The visitor passes into a small hall, where his or her name is written in a book; and a warder proceeds to conduct the visitor through several long corridors, to the grille or grating where the interview with the prisoner takes place. It is strictly limited to a quarter of an hour, in the presence either of the Governor or Chief Warder, supported by one or more assistant warders, and only personal matters, or rather non-political, are allowed to be spoken of.

Mr. Parnell's letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, part of which that paper declined to print on Saturday, is an intimation that the Land League will decline to assist tenants who choose to avail themselves of the Land Court. Mr. Parnell adds that "the decision of the Court that evicted tenants may only sell, but may not redeem, renders any further action of the Court on their behalf useless. For this and other reasons already stated Mr. M'Gough, solicitor to the League, has retired from the conduct of those cases."

The New Land Court, established by Mr. Gladstone's Act of last Session, to adjudicate fair rents, and to bestow fixity of tenure with free right of sale, has been sitting a fortnight past in Dublin, and had already, by Saturday last, got 7500 applications to deal with, besides issuing some 30,000 forms of application. The branch Courts have begun sitting in different parts of Ireland. The first decision of the Assistant-Commissioners, at Castle Blaney, made a substantial reduction of rent.

A pastoral by Archbishop McCabe denouncing the "No-Rent" manifesto was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches in the diocese of Dublin. The Archbishop says the manifesto is an attack upon the foundations on which society rests—the rights of property—by a handful of men, the bulk of whom have neither stake nor interest in the country. If, his Grace adds, the notice to pay no rents be not the teaching of communism, communism is yet to be defined. The pastoral concludes by exhorting the people to make use of the Land Act, to keep aloof from secret societies, and to set themselves against the tyranny established in many parts of the country by the abuses of a system which may be called a social excommunication inflicted by irresponsible and very often vindictive agents.

Meetings were held on Saturday by the magistrates of King's County and of Cork, at which resolutions were carried in support of the policy of the Government in suppressing the Land League. Similar resolutions were also adopted by a meeting of tenant-farmers at Stradbally held for the purpose of forming a defence association.

The house of a farmer named Casey, at Aghadown, near Skibbereen, was attacked on Friday night by a number of armed men. The furniture was broken, the house wrecked, and the inmates, after being roughly treated, were thrown out on the roadside. A few nights previously the farmer had been warned not to pay rent, but he paid the next day.

A fatal affray occurred between the people and the police at Graphill, near Belmullet, in the county of Mayo, on Thursday week. In consequence of no rents having been paid in the district, the landlords had declined to pay the poor rates. A body of fifty armed police who went to serve summonses for the rate, were met by a crowd of about 500 people, who, from the high banks between which the road was cut, showered down stones upon the police. Two men who sprang upon the constables were arrested, and this increased the fury of the crowd. The police were ordered to charge up the banks. They did so twice, but the people returned to the attack. Orders were then given to fire, but even after these orders had been obeyed, and several persons were wounded, the attack was kept up. The police fired twenty-four shots. The persons wounded were chiefly women, as they led the attack. One old woman was shot through the throat and killed, and another woman was severely wounded in the side, and is not expected to recover. Several of the police were seriously injured. About twenty arrests were made.

We give an illustration of the official residence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, in Phoenix Park, Dublin. Since the arrest of Mr. Parnell and the other Land Leaguers, on Thursday, the 13th ult., many threats of murder have been uttered against the Chief Secretary, who is not only the most humane and benevolent of men, but whose personal exertions to relieve Irish distress, beginning so far back as the famine of 1847, when he accompanied his father in the memorable Relief Mission to Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, should have entitled him to national gratitude. It is a deep national disgrace that, in the capital of Ireland, in the year 1881, such a man as Mr. Forster, residing there to perform the most difficult and laborious administrative duties ever undertaken by an English statesman of our time, should go in peril of his life at the hand of dastardly assassins. The police authorities have insisted, however, upon the necessity of providing an escort of mounted constables for Mr. Forster's protection in his daily passage to and fro between the Lodge in Phoenix Park and Dublin Castle; and this is the subject of one of our present illustrations.

The trial of Peter Duff for murdering Constable Daly, in a street riot in Dublin, concluded on Tuesday. A verdict of guilty being returned, he was sentenced to death.

A MANX FISHERMAN'S HOME.

The Isle of Man, with its rock-bound shores and interior highlands, its charming bays and coves of the seacoast, the singular historical antiquities of Peel, Castle Rushen, and the Tynwald, and the mingled Celtic and Scandinavian or Norse complexion of its native people, has more than once engaged our notice in the summer tourist season. It has been observed that the Manx people subsist, to a large extent, upon the great herring fishery in its season, which employs at least six hundred boats and nearly four thousand men and boys of this island, besides an equal number of English and Irish fishers. The pursuit also of cod and ling, in the winter and spring, and the taking of lobsters on the rocky ground about the Calf of Man, help to support the insular population; but there are, of course, some peasants, small farmers and labourers, devoted to agricultural and pastoral industry, who find a good market at Liverpool or Whitehaven for their cattle, pigs, and poultry, and for their butter and eggs. The fishermen, dwelling mostly in the western and south-western parts of Man, about Port St. Mary and Port Erin, or at Peel, are a frugal, ever striving, and generally thriving class, who own shares in the fishing-boats and nets, and get their share of the money profits. Our Artist has sketched the interior of a cottage, with the female and

infant members of the family, belonging to one of these hardy "toilers of the sea," who is probably out all night in quest of the finny prey. There is a cat—but not one of the Manx, or tailless, breed—clambering upon the table in this household scene. The genuine "rumpy" species, which is supposed to have been introduced by the wreck of a ship of the Armada on Spanish Head, being apparently identical with the old Barbary cat, is no longer very common in the Isle of Man, though it may still be met with, and sometimes in a wild condition.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Parliament opened on Friday last, amidst angry vociferations and frantic tinklings of the President's bell. M. Louis Blanc wished to present a motion of order. The President for the nonce, M. Guichard, the senior member of the Chamber, refused to allow him. Then there followed a terrible hubbub; the deputies beat on their desks, howled, hooted, and conducted themselves disgracefully; and finally, in spite of all the efforts of the Extreme Left, M. Gambetta was elected provisional President of the new Chamber by 317 votes out of 360. The rest of the sitting, interrupted by a few burlesque incidents peculiar to French Parliamentary life, was devoted to the constitution of the provisional bureau, and the subsequent sittings up to the end of the week will be taken up by the validation of the elections. The Chamber will probably be ready for serious work about Monday next, when the Government will be interpellated on foreign affairs. This interpellation will be the *coup de grâce* of the Ferry Cabinet; M. Gambetta will then become Prime Minister, and M. Henri Brisson will be elected President of the Chamber. Opportunism will triumph all along the line, thanks in no small degree to the efforts of M. Rochefort and the *Intransigeants* whose violent attacks have contributed so largely to elevating M. Gambetta, strange as it may seem, to the championship of modern French Conservatism.

After the tumult had subsided the President read a telegram announcing to the Chamber the capture of Kairouan on Oct. 26. The deputies received the news with a hearty burst of laughter. It was "too thin," to use an American expression. The capture of Kairouan is of no importance; the French troops might have taken the place long ago if the ingenious Minister of War, in concert with his colleagues, had not ordered the capture to be deferred until a fixed date, with a view of serving up the news as an agreeable surprise to Parliament. Unluckily, somebody let the cat out of the bag, and the trick did not succeed.

It might be said without exaggeration that the Prince of Wales is one of the most popular men in Paris. The Princess is not so well known to the Parisians; but she, nevertheless, appears to have charmed all who saw her. An amiable Marchioness who is at the same time a journalist—a common gazetteer of the *Figaro*—declared the Princess to be "a crowned nymph, majesty in poetry!" The Royal pair spent last week in visiting. They went to Chantilly and visited Ferrières, *en touristes*, on account of the recent death of Baron James de Rothschild, which put an end to the proposed *battue*. Every night they went to the theatre or the Opera. One afternoon they went to see Munkacsy's picture of "Christ before Pilate," and subscribed for a 2000-franc copy of the plate that Walter is engraving after it. But, alas! I regret to say that on another afternoon I recognised his Royal Highness in a print-shop on the Boulevard Montmartre buying—chromolithographs! Oh, horror! Aesthetic girls of England, if your future Sovereign delights in chromolithographs, what are the prospects of national art? Are they not quite too utterly dismal? Alas!

Besides the visit of a Sovereign that is to be, Paris has also received the visit of a Sovereign that was. The Empress Eugénie has been revisiting some of the scenes of her former splendour, Fontainebleau, the Château de Mouchy. At Paris, she stayed with the Marquis de Breteuil, whose daughter is her godchild. The Empress has been making arrangements, it appears, for the sale of a number of houses and estates that she owns in and about Paris.

To-day, All Saints', Toussaint, as the French call it, is a general holiday in Paris. It is the end of autumn. To-morrow is the "Jour des Morts," the day of the dead; and then winter will make its official entry, with its round of fêtes, dinners, receptions, political intrigues, and social scandals. The culte of the dead is one of the features of their life in which the Parisians take much pride; it would perhaps be more impressive if it had not degenerated very much into an affair of fashion. The dead are more or less neglected all the year round, but on the day after All Saints a mortuary fair lines the approaches to the great cemeteries of the capital and its suburbs, and wreaths of immortelles, sepulchral ornaments in beads, medallions, plaster images, sprigs of box and yew, and other "objects of piety," as they are called, are sold by the thousand. Rich and poor, men, women, and children, stream in a body to the cemeteries, lay a wreath or a bouquet on the grave of their dead friends, murmur a prayer, and then take a turn to see how the other graves look. To anyone unfamiliar with the nature of the French, not a little given to outside show and theatrical manifestation of emotion, this annual mourning-day may seem more showy than sincere. After all, it is the custom of the country, and in itself it is admirable.

The present is a fine time for French novelists. I have already spoken of the immense success of "Nana Roumestan," by Alphonse Daudet, who, by-the-way, is not the author of "La Terreur Blanche," as has been wrongly stated; that book is by M. Ernest Daudet, a Legitimist journalist, a writer of talent, but not to be compared for a moment with his brother Alphonse Daudet. Now it is the turn of M. Edmond de Goncourt, who was proclaimed king of the new school when Gustave Flaubert died. M. de Goncourt's new novel, "La Faustin," is appearing in *La Voltaire* newspaper, and the opening chapters are being warmly discussed in literary circles. I shall speak of the work when it appears in a volume. I mention it now simply as one of the topics of the day. For the past week the walls of Paris, high and low, have been covered with flaming red posters, "La Faustin." From Passy to Charenton, from Belleville to Montrouge, you cannot walk ten yards without your eye being caught by "La Faustin." The book, it is true, has been long expected, both by the public and by the world of letters; but the mere fact that a newspaper finds it worth while to spend several thousand pounds in advertising its *feuilleton* is a sign of the times, the more so when the work is purely literary, and the very antipodes of the ordinary sensational novel.

M. Philippe Burty, the well-known art critic and collector, and formerly the Paris correspondent of *The Academy*, has been appointed by the French Government Inspector of Fine Arts, in place of the late Paul de Saint-Victor.

The cold weather has set in in earnest. Dry, biting winds have been blowing all the week: on Sunday night the thermometer marked two degrees below freezing point, and this morning the basin and ponds in the public garden were

covered with ice a quarter of an inch thick. The "swells" and stockbrokers have donned their fur-coats, and the Boulevards remind the imaginative traveller of the Newsky Prospect, minus the droshkies. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Thursday evening last I was in a dense crowd at the very back of the gallery of the St. James's Theatre, and there seemed to be considerable excitement on the occasion of the reopening of a very popular theatre after the holidays, and the return of artists so deservedly held in high estimation as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Hare, and the clever company that owes allegiance to them. I had never seen the "Cape Mail," but had heard it had been well received by audiences at Liverpool and Birmingham; and perhaps it was not strange that I, of all persons in the world, was anxious to see the little play myself. Mrs. Kendal is a beautiful English lady, who has lost her husband at Rorke's Drift, and has had the strong courage to stifle her grief, and hide her tears, for the sake of securing from sorrow her husband's old mother, who is blind, and threatened with heart disease. She, by a sublimity of self-sacrifice, reads false letters of joy to hide the truth from the dear old lady, and suffers torture whilst she is sparing pain. Suddenly it is discovered that the brave soldier is not dead at all, but has returned home, and the heroic wife learns the news from a true and exhilarating letter that is being read as she enters with a dejected air. Like a lightning-flash sorrow changes to joy, grief subsides in exhilaration, and the drama, begun in a low key, is awakened into a transport by means of the finished skill of the actress. I don't suppose that Mrs. Kendal ever had a more difficult task to perform. It is like painting a picture by some instantaneous process. There is no time to wait, or lead up to effects; they must be dashed upon the canvas and strike at a glance. In the way of art, I don't think I ever saw anything more finished, natural, and effective than the reading of the first letter, with its mixture of sullen despair, hysterical laughter, and treacherous tears. The actress is never the same for half a minute together. She plays upon the whole register of emotion and holds her audience spellbound. There is not one maudlin moment in Mrs. Kendal's art: it is true, natural, and womanly, and it went straight to the hearts of her audience. But better acting in all its delicate light and shade could scarcely be found on any stage than in this highly-wrought and occasionally overstrained little story. The sentiment, no doubt, is excessive, but the acting perpetually keeps the exaggerated sentiment in check. Mrs. Gaston Murray as the cheery, chirpy, anxious, and affectionate old mother; Miss Millward as a sympathetic ingénue; Mr. Mackintosh as a bright, quicksilver old lawyer, ever ready to do anybody a good turn; Mr. Brandon, a new edition of "Charles' friend," and a very clever one; and Mr. Cathcart, the king of the actors of small parts, all contributed to the evident enjoyment of the audience. When the curtain had fallen on this brief chapter of imagined emotion, I looked round from my place in the gallery and discovered that my neighbour, a huge gentleman, some six feet high and stout in proportion, was engaged in consulting the programme whilst he wiped away not one manly tear, but several of them. At last his pocket handkerchief came down from his eyes, and, turning to me, he addressed me thus:—"Now, look here, Sir; I declare I consider this a shame. Here have I been blubbering like a baby for three quarters of an hour. I liked the play well enough, and the acting more. But when I look at the bill I find that we in England can't write anything half as good—why, bless my heart, it's only adapted from the French! Don't you think it's a shame, Sir!" I said that I thought it was iniquitous, and then I told him to be quiet whilst Mrs. Kendal was making a little speech about this pretended author, and immediately afterwards I ran down stairs into the street.

The revival of "Home," one of Mr. T. W. Robertson's clever alterations of a well-known original—Emile Augier's "L'Aventurière"—was very welcome, for it brought Mr. W. H. Kendal and Mr. Hare upon the stage as Colonel John White and that amusing scoundrel Captain Mountraffe. It seemed to me that they played their parts uncommonly well; the one with admirable ease, finish, and geniality; the other with a vein of chuckling, satirical humour peculiar to Mr. Hare, and quite distinct from what is generally considered low comedy. I had seen Mr. Sothorn and Mr. Compton when "Home" was first produced; but I hate comparisons, and here they are useless. Mr. Kendal acts in his own way, and so does Mr. Hare, and it is idle to suppose that the enjoyment of the revival will be spoiled by remembering the original. Mr. Hare's Mountraffe has a distinct character and individuality of its own. To compare it to the Annibal of Coquelin or Marius would be ridiculous, because they played in "L'Aventurière" and not in "Home," whilst Mr. Hare's idea of the unrepresentable scoundrel differs as much from that of Mr. Compton as chalk does from cheese. I was glad to see for the first time on the stage the young son of my dear old friend, Tom Robertson, and to find the boy and girl scenes so well played as they were by him and Miss Cathcart. Miss Kate Bishop in the love scenes should remember she is playing the piano, and seem to feel the instrument as she talks: the music does not appear to be present to her mind at all, and consequently the author's object in introducing it is wholly lost. Mrs. Kendal can do nothing that is not clever and full of merit; but I candidly confess I do not care to see her as Mrs. Pinchbeck, the cold, calculating adventuress. For once, her heart did not appear to be in her work, and the part seemed distasteful to her. Mr. Robertson does not allow the adventuress to stand out in his play, as Emile Augier did; but I am not surprised that Mrs. Kendal wears a little of these semi-bad, semi-good women, who have good and generous instincts, but are the victims of circumstances—the catspaw that pulls out hot chestnuts for bibulous parents and tipsy brothers. I should like to have the space to say why I venture to disagree with Mrs. Kendal's reading of her statement of defence when the unscrupulous designs of the heroine are unmasked. The effect is produced by far more simple means than the actress adopted. But then, again, her exit was quite faultless, and made a profound impression.

I do not doubt that it was a sad disappointment to Mr. Walter Raleigh, who has waited anxiously for so many years to get a favourable opportunity for the production of his blank verse play called "Queen and Cardinal," to find it received with icy respect, and feel it dismissed with chilling solemnity. Mr. Raleigh is a passionate admirer of the stage, and a champion for literature in stage plays; he has interested himself before now in the foundation of a dramatic academy, and his motives are altogether entitled to respect. But he has not written a good play; and, except in some minor particulars, it is not well acted at all. This was exactly the wrong time to produce "Queen and Cardinal;" the age does not want such a work. The Haymarket Theatre, as at present constituted, has no reputation whatever for poetical plays, and I am sorry to say, but bound to confess it, that poetry on the stage, except it be by an acknowledged master, is treated

with scorn and contempt. Mr. Tom Taylor was no poet, though his verses were as smooth and motionless as the lines of Mr. Walter Raleigh; and yet an ambitious play on the very same subject—Anne Boleyn—with the great advantage of the assistance of the late Miss Adelaide Neilson, failed completely. Why should not Mr. Walter Raleigh argue the matter out temperately by himself? If Mr. Tom Taylor's Anne Boleyn fell dead and flat, with all the aid of a clever actress and beautiful woman, why should Mr. Raleigh's Anne Boleyn succeed at the same theatre under worse conditions, and with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as the heroine—a lady who has apparently abandoned the art of an actress for the tricks of a posture-maker? It is so difficult to persuade enthusiasts like Mr. Raleigh that the public does not want Anne Boleyn in any form, and certainly not such an Anne Boleyn as this. Shakespeare and Harrison Ainsworth are good enough for the time being. But I am assured by the author of the "Queen and Cardinal" that he has a grievance against everyone, from the critics to the costumiers. He demands, I cannot conceive why, that all critics who have respect for dramatic art should go and see his play again, and give him another chance. He represents that the dresses were late and there were insufficient rehearsals, and that his play was cut about and altered without his knowledge, and that he has had no experience in stage management. With all due respect to this unfortunate gentleman, I submit that these are matters with which the critics and the public have nothing whatever to do. If the play and the dresses were not ready, Mr. Raleigh should have exercised his right and postponed the performance, or come upon the stage and protested against it if his advice was not taken. But I contend that when the doors of a theatre are thrown open, and money is taken at the doors, that is the time that it should be judged in the interests of the paying and play-going public. When people come and see such a performance as this, and very properly grumble at it, money is not returned; why then should not the play be criticised? I would go willingly a dozen times to see "Queen and Cardinal" if by so doing I thought I could honestly tell the public that they would see at the Haymarket a good play or acting worthy of recognition. But I confess that I honestly do not, nor do I believe that any amount of rehearsals would improve the play or the actress. It is a misfortune, but it cannot be helped, and Mr. Walter Raleigh is young and energetic enough to try again. In the year 1854, at the Odéon, M. Victorien Sardou, now the most successful and brilliant dramatist of the day, heard his first play, three acts and in verse, called "Taverne des Etudiants," hissed off the stage. But, undaunted by the failure, he tried again and succeeded. Mr. Walter Raleigh has made a mistake, but he will not mend it by excuses that are lame, or by protests against criticism that is inevitable. C. S.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The performances of opera in Italian—under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hayes—are still going on successfully. Last week's proceedings consisted of repetitions of familiar operas. On Monday "Il Trovatore" was repeated, and Mdle. Cortesi, as Leonora, was favourably received. On Tuesday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed; and Mdle. Marimon, as Rosina, sang Rossini's charming music with great brilliancy and refinement.

This (Saturday) evening "Les Huguenots" is to be produced, with a strong cast. Signor Mattei continues to fulfil the chief duties of conductor.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The third of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts, last week, brought forward (for the first time in England), Berlioz's grand symphony, entitled "Le Retour à la Vie." This work is a sequel to the "Symphonie Fantastique" ("Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste"), which was performed at the previous concert. That given last Saturday is even wilder and more extravagant than its predecessor, yet, like it, containing a few passages that are worthy of better surroundings. The work now referred to consists of six portions—"The Fisher" (Ballad), "Chorus of Shades," "The Brigand's song" (with chorus), "Hymn to Happiness," "The Æolian Harp" (Recollections), and "Chorus of Spirits of the Air" (Fantasia on Shakespeare's "Tempest"). The music is written for orchestra and chorus, with incidental solos for tenor and baritone; the framework being that of a monologue, in which the artist Lelio (who has recovered from the dreams which form the subject of the symphony performed last week), expresses a series of aspirations which culminate in a rhapsody in praise of Shakespeare, followed by the musical tribute which forms the climax of the work. The spoken text consists chiefly of spasmodic rodomontade, alternating between grief, tenderness, despair, and ecstasy; and the general characteristics of the music are of a like kind. As in all Berlioz's works, there is some masterly and effective instrumentation, which gives a factitious importance to ideas that do not rise beyond commonplace. This is particularly the case with the vocal solos: the "Fisher-man" ballad, the "Song of Happiness," and the "Brigand's Scene," the first two of which were effectively sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, the other by Mr. F. King. The connecting text was judiciously recited by Mr. H. Forrester, whose task was by no means an easy or an enviable one, considering the passages of bathos, and the stilted commonplace which frequently occur. The English translation has been made by Mr. W. Grist. Some incidental pianoforte accompaniments for four hands were played by Mrs. Bucknall-Eyre and Mr. A. J. Eyre. The performance altogether was satisfactory, considering the difficulties and eccentricities of the music. A printed paper was circulated—signed by Mr. Manns, the conductor—for the audience to sign yes or no, as to their wishes in respect to the proposed repetition of this symphony and its preceding portion at the concert of Nov. 26.

The concluding movement of the "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" was given before the "Retour à la Vie" on Saturday; the other portions of the programme having consisted of Weber's overture to "Oberon," Handel's "Largo" (air from "Serse"), adapted by Herr Helmesberger for organ, harp, and stringed instruments; Beethoven's song "Penitence," sung by Mr. King; and the overture, Scherzo, Notturmo, and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

Last week's classical night at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts included Madame Frickenhaus's skilful pianoforte playing in Beethoven's concerto in G; and effective orchestral performances of Mozart's symphony in E flat, the overtures to "Euryanthe" and "L'Etoile du Nord," Schubert's ballet music to "Rosamunde," the Entr'acte from Gounod's "La Colombe" and his "Funeral March of a Marionette." Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sterling and Mr. B. Foote. On this occasion Mr. Viotti Collins conducted instead of Mr. G. A. Crowe, in consequence of this gentleman's illness. The last night of the season—Mr. Crowe's benefit—is fixed for this (Saturday) evening.

The second of the two Richter concerts announced for this autumn took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when fine performances were given of Wagner's overtures to "Tannhäuser" and "Der Fliegende Holländer," the Prelude to "Tristan und Isolde," and Isolde's "Liebestod;" the "Siegfried Idyll," and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. The orchestral playing, directed by Herr Richter, was of the same excellence as before. The programme was to have included extracts from Wagner's "Nibelungen" operas, but their performance was prohibited by the holders of the right thereto. Nine concerts are to be given next year, beginning on May 5.

The opening of the twenty-fourth season of the Monday Popular Concerts took place this week, when the string quartet party consisted of Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. By these well-known executants two works of very opposite character were finely rendered. These were Brahms's quartet in A minor, No. 2 of Op. 51, and Haydn's in D minor, Op. 4. The first-named piece was given for the first time here. It is laid out on the fullest scale, comprising four movements, the first of which is the most diffuse. This contains much that is dreamy and ideal, but is vague in design and construction. The following "andante" and the minuet are graceful and pleasing, and the finale is bold and vigorous. Mdle. Janotha was the solo pianist, her chief performances having consisted of a brilliant "rhapsodie" by Brahms (for the first time here), and Mendelssohn's "Andante" and "Rondo Capriccioso." Mr. Lloyd was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini (as usual) the accompanist.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his eleventh annual pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, his programme having comprised Beethoven's variations in F, Op. 34, the same composer's leviathan Sonata in B flat, Op. 106, and pieces by Liszt—in all which the pianist's well-known executive powers were successfully displayed.

The eleventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society began on Wednesday evening, again under the direction of Mr. Barnby, with the co-operation of Dr. Stainer as organist. Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was the oratorio announced, with the orchestral score (as on former occasions) reinforced by the co-operation of a military band.

The London Church Choir Association held its ninth annual festival in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday evening, when the anthem composed for the association by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, and the service by Dr. Stainer, were sung.

The opening concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's fiftieth season will take place at St. James's Hall next Friday, Nov. 11, when Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be performed, under Sir Michael Costa's direction, Madame Marie Roze, Mdle. Avigliana, Miss M. Hancock, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Atherton B. Furlong, and Mr. W. H. Burgon being the vocalists.

The full score of Gounod's oratorio "Redemption" (written for next year's Birmingham Musical Festival) has just been handed over to a representative of the committee, who went to Paris for the purpose.

The eminent Dresden pianist, Mdle. Marie Krebs, recently played at a concert for the thousandth time. This excellent artist may be looked for in London early next year, when her return will doubtless be warmly welcomed.

WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

At this pleasant little gallery in Pall-mall was inaugurated many years ago the custom of holding exhibitions of modern pictures in the winter season; and still the hibernal displays here maintain their interest, though some newer galleries have assumed considerable relative importance. But to see what the management of this gallery can do we must wait for the summer show. It is evident that it has not taxed all its resources on this occasion.

The present exhibition includes, as usual at this season, works by British and foreign artists; but the proportion of the former is not of sufficient consequence to fairly allow a comparison, which, when the opportunity permits, is always instructive. As usual, too, there are two or three attractive works far beyond the "cabinet" dimensions of the bulk of the collection.

Of these the most striking and stirring, and we may add the most skilful and powerful in execution, is a subject from the last Franco-German war, by A. de Neuville—whose "Le Bourget" was a leading feature here last year. The picture—with which some of our readers will have already made acquaintance—represents an incident of the recapture from the Prussians of Villersexel, when some French *fantassins* piled fagots and straw against the barricaded doors of the houses and set fire to them under a murderous fire from the neighbouring windows. The fierce and sanguinary struggle is realised with a force and air of veracity, as of an eye-witness, that can only be attributed to the painter's personal acquaintance with the horrors of war.

Another *pièce de résistance*, much larger still in size, is "Une Fête chez Rubens," by the Austrian artist V. Brozik. The Flemish master, at the height of his fame, both as painter and diplomatist, is holding a reception at his well-known house in what is now called the Rubens-Strasse, Antwerp. His young second wife, Helena Fourment, receives the new arrivals seated in a kind of state, and around are grouped Van Dyck, Franz Hals, Teniers, father and son, Jordaens, Suyders, Adrian Brouwer, and other contemporary artists. The sumptuously attired figures and the richly appointed studio-like interior are painted with only too equally full and powerful a brush, and are only too equally forced in effect with the dark brown shadows characteristic of Herr Brozik's school. There is in consequence some lack of air and want of refinement. The introduction, for instance, of the fair original of the so-called "Chapeau de Paille," provokes, by the comparison it challenges, the thought that more of Rubens's own florid and transparent colouring would have been in place. Still it is a very able and imposing work.

A third prominent position in the gallery is occupied by "The Vintage, A.D. 79," the "77" of the catalogue being obviously a misprint, a beautiful poetical picture by V. Capobianchi. The scene is the Bay of Naples. A fair Roman dame is seated on an exedra in the gardens of her villa; about her are children and attendants, some of them occupied bringing clusters of the newly-ripened grapes, or pressing their juice into a vase. Out beyond lie the blue bay and a coast line (now Castellamare) in full sunlight; only a little smoke rises from distant Vesuvius; nothing portends the harvest that Death is about to reap from the terrible eruption of the year quoted in the title—nothing, unless it be, as seems to be delicately suggested, that the whole of the foreground is veiled in soft shadow from an unseen cloud. A small mask suspended in the foliage (one of those it was customary to hang up for their supposed influence in procuring a good vintage or other good luck) is also suggestive. Flanking this picture are two landscapes by the Düsseldorf painter, K. Heffner, who has made, and deservedly made, a great mark at

this gallery. The one is a flat country bisected by a straight canal, the other a broad reach of water extending from banks and shallows in the foreground, irradiated by a silvery sun, rising from his blanched pillow of mist. Both are very delicate—the latter lovely in its tenderness.

Among other noteworthy foreign pictures are "A Hungarian Homestead," by G. von Bochman, which, despite some little heaviness of colour, has a wonderful aspect of open-air truth; several small, highly-finished works by C. Seiler, A. Spring, H. Buttner, W. Velton, and others; examples of the Ecouen school by Dargelas and Seignac; a wintry scene by Munthe, and sea pieces by T. Weber; small single figures of humorous character by Bakkerkorf and E. Zimmermann; sentimental pieces of Dutch fisher-life by P. Sadée; "La Veuve," by G. Langee, a meritorious picture, but of unrelieved painfulness; and "The Orphans," an able, though somewhat mannered, work by R. Wylie—an artist who may be named in this connection as having painted, we believe, almost solely in France. Two other English names, but of American artists, Messrs. T. C. Garland and W. Gay, are attached to pictures of promise which owe their execution to foreign training.

But the English name that will awaken the freshest interest here is that of W. H. Bartlett, a young artist certainly among the most promising for his age in our school. That, however, he, too, has studied in France, since his modest beginnings at the Society of British Artists, seems apparent in the true and powerful relations of tone in shadow and light of his "Neighbours." The subject might recall Béranger's song the burden of which is how happy one may be in a *griener à vingt ans*. It is a studio *au quatrième*, with a couple of young artists near an open casement, through which a grisette is seen looking out of the window of an opposite house. If objection can be made to some little want of taste here and some imperfect draughtsmanship, no such drawbacks occur in his "Ce n'est que le Premier Pas qui Coûte"—a little girl naked sitting on the sand by the seashore, where it is scarce wet enough to give her the sensation of water, unable to conquer her repugnance to join her companions who are bravely disporting themselves in the shallow waves a little way out. The colouring and effect of light are admirable in this charming picture. Mr. T. F. Dicksee, besides contributing two of his pretty heads, takes a higher flight than usual in his picture of Christ walking on the sea—"It is I, be not afraid." The work is grave, and very refined in treatment, if not profoundly impressive in conception. Mrs. Anderson's sleeping girl in a wood has her unflinching sweetness, though somewhat conventional. There are select works by Messrs. Leader, Webb, and Hillingford, by the Misses Montalba, and other favourite English artists; but we shall doubtless have the opportunity of noticing more important examples by them in other exhibitions.

THE UNITED ARTS GALLERY.

At this gallery, in New Bond-street, there is a collection of over two hundred oil-paintings and a number of water-colour drawings, almost exclusively by foreign artists. A large proportion of these artists are unknown in this country—not unnaturally so—for their works are only of third or fourth rate quality. But the collection is further injured by the hanging, many of the pictures being placed with a disregard of relative merit that we do not remember to have seen paralleled. Whether it is the "committee" or "managing directors," or both, that should be charged with this injustice we cannot say; but it is noticeable that there is not a single artist on the "committee." The consequence is that it will be found—with some surprise, perhaps, that criticisms, which are too apt to apply to a gathering of inferior English pictures, hold good in respect to many of these foreign productions—as, for instance, vulgar choice of subject, crude or garish colouring, forced effects, pretentious brush-work, and evidences of imperfect artistic education.

Nevertheless, on careful examination, works of merit will be found here and there. The examples to which known names are attached are not often choice or important, but there are some exceptions. The "Alone," by Israels, is, for instance, in his most characteristic manner, and, although it has vast breadths of undefined blackness, is not so wholly indeterminate in touch as more recent works. An old man sits, turned from the bed on which lies his dead wife, looking in a wistful trance towards, but not at, the spectator, struck, as it were, into stoney awe with the sense of his utter loneliness. The spirit of Israels also inspires Artz's picture—dismal in subject, but good in chiaroscuro—of poor old people at one of their meals in the asylum at Katwyk. Girardet's "Episode of the Siege of Saragossa," representing the priests being shot down at the altar, is most vigorously conceived and executed. Several Venetian views by F. del Campo are extremely minute in detail, singularly precise in handling, and full of daylight—pushed, indeed, towards hardness and coldness. Also deserving notice are two charming works by Sadée; No. 180, by Streitt; "Jealousy" (233), by H. Kaufmann; subject-pictures by J. Wopfner, E. Meisel, and Bodenmüller; a landscape with figures by G. Ridgway Knight; and small town views by Bossuet. There is a reduced and much inferior variation by Chierici of the picture in last year's Academy of geese assailing a child to get at its food. L. Munthe is scarcely to be recognised as the admirable painter of snow-pieces in a harvest scene. Michetti's lamentable falling off is betrayed in the hideous "I Morticelli" (224). We have seen much better work also from Signor Vanutelli than his "Betrothal" (218). Gussow's head of an old beggar is vigorously knocked in, but spoiled by the Naples yellow background: the artist is too fond of such *tours-de-force*. The best water-colours are "The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, Rome," a noble drawing by J. Joris; views in Morocco, by G. Simoni; and others by S. Fabruzzi, A. N. Roussoff, and W. Langley.

Besides the above, the Exhibition of Oil-Paintings by British and Foreign Artists at Messrs. Tooths' Gallery; and the Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at Mr. McLean's Gallery, are opened—both interesting displays; but, space failing us now, we must reserve notices of them till next week.

An exhibition of paintings in oil and water colours was also opened on Monday last at the Hanover Gallery; but the falling off is so great that further critical examination would scarcely be repaid.

Earl and Countess Granville distribute the prizes at the Dover School of Art to-day (Saturday).

Among conspicuous examples of the "much in little," published at a price which is perfectly marvellous for cheapness, a prominent place must be assigned to the monthly volume of Cassell's Popular Shilling Library. The subject of *Our Colonial Empire*, by R. Acton, has now more than usual interest and importance; and it is continually on the tongue of persons who show by their utterances that they know little or nothing about it, geographically, historically, socially, politically, or commercially. The little volume under consideration will enable them to inform themselves in all these respects, and we should think it likely to be of general utility.



MR. ALDERMAN J. W. ELLIS, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. SEE PAGE 446.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF HANSON.



MR. SHERIFF OGG.



PLOUGHING ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Mr. Alderman John Whittaker Ellis, the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was born at Richmond, Surrey, in the year 1829. He was educated at Richmond, under the care of the Rev. William Allen. When he was fifteen years of age he was articled to Messrs. Musgrove and Gadsden, Old Broad-street, and in 1854 he became partner in the firm which is known under the style of Farebrother, Ellis, Clark, and Co., auctioneers. Mr. Alderman Ellis being, however, now the sole partner. The range of buildings extending from 18, Old Broad-street, to Threadneedle-street, was planned and executed by him. In 1858 Mr. Ellis married the third daughter of Mr. John Staples, of Belmont, Salisbury. He entered the Court of Common Council in 1864, having previously served in various offices connected with his parish. On the fact of Sir John Musgrove's intended retirement becoming known, an address signed by upwards of 800 inhabitants of the ward was presented to Mr. Ellis, soliciting him to come forward as a candidate for the vacant gown, to which he was unanimously elected. He is a member of the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years in the parish of Byfleet, Surrey, where he is well known as a liberal and philanthropic supporter of the various institutions of the neighbourhood.

We present the portrait of the new Lord Mayor, together with those of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex—Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hanson and Mr. Sheriff Ogg. That of the Lord Mayor is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of the National Photo-Mezzotint Gallery, Regent-street; those of the two Sheriffs were photographed by the London Stereoscopic Company.

PLOUGHING ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS.

The practice of agriculture in some districts of the southern counties, within about fifty miles of the metropolis, is still rather behind the age. A team of oxen may yet be seen drawing the plough, to break up new soil for arable cultivation when the owner thinks it possible, after all, that prices may rise to make it worth his while. We cannot doubt but that something may be said in favour of the use of bovine force, as a matter of economy, in certain local situations; and it is safe to suppose that the farmer knows his business at least as well as any Londoner could guess at it for him. The sight is, nevertheless, one of rare occurrence in some other parts of England, which have the reputation of an advanced style and condition of agricultural enterprise. It was common enough in Somersetshire half a century ago. We can only join, with all our hearts, in the good old-fashioned toast, then so often drunk with due honours at the country market-dinner, "Gentlemen, Speed the Plough!" Or else, putting the sentiment in another form, as it was usually given at the yearly festive meeting of the Farmers' Club, when the Squire would take the chair,

Success to the plough, the fleece, and the fall,
May the landlord ever flourish, and the tenant never fail!

We ask in sorrow, not in derision, Will Ireland ever come to that happy Old English expression of mutual goodwill?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso received Mr. Morier, the new British Minister to the Spanish Court, in audience yesterday week, and expressed his high appreciation of the distinction recently bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria, and his hope that the relations between England and Spain would become closer.

ITALY.

The King and Queen have returned from their visit to the Emperor of Austria. They had a most enthusiastic reception on crossing the Italian frontier.

The meeting of the Chamber of Deputies has been fixed for the 11th inst.

A statue to Bellini, and another to Verdi, have been inaugurated in Milan.

The Provincial Council of Naples have granted a sum of 10,000l. for making a channel to collect the water which runs from the steep sides of Vesuvius during the heavy rains, so as in future to prevent damage to the districts of Portici, Resina, S. Giorgio-a-Cremano, and Torre del Greco, which suffered greatly during the late storms.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Vienna on Thursday week, having been enthusiastically welcomed throughout the whole of their journey on Italian and Austrian soil. The reception of the Italian Sovereigns at the Vienna Southern Railway Station afforded a brilliant spectacle:—"On alighting King Humbert was embraced by the Emperor, and they proceeded together to inspect the guard of honour. The Emperor then kissed Queen Margherita's hand, and gave her his arm to alight from the carriage. King Hubert walked side by side with the Crown Prince. Behind came a brilliant company of ladies and notables. Amid cheers, the party drove to the Burg Palace, where the Italian Sovereigns were received by the Empress and the ladies of the Imperial family, and entertained at a conversation in the Kittersaal, preliminary to supper. The streets of Vienna were thronged with crowds, and paraded by bands of music." The first visit paid by their Italian Majesties in Vienna was to the widow of Baron Haymerle, who was Ambassador in Rome for some years. The Queen warmly embraced the Baroness, and both she and the King expressed their grief at the loss she had sustained. Their Majesties received a most enthusiastic greeting at the review given yesterday week in honour of the visit. The military pageant was also witnessed by the Emperor and by many members of the Imperial Family of Austria. In the evening there was a gala performance at the Grand Opera-House. On Saturday King Humbert and the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph took part in a hunting party at Himber, a few miles out of Vienna. In the evening the King and Queen were entertained at a Court dinner. Covers were laid for 130 guests. The first course was served on silver dishes, the last on gold. The Emperor proposed the health of the King, Queen, and Royal family of Italy, and King Humbert drank to the health of the Emperor, and expressed a hope that the cordial relations which existed between the two countries might be drawn even closer. The Royal party afterwards attended a state performance at the Court Opera. The King and Queen attended mass on Sunday morning in the chapel of the Hofburg, and afterwards lunched at the Italian Embassy. A Court concert took place in the evening. On Monday morning the King and Queen left Vienna to return to Rome. They were accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor and a brilliant suite. On the platform the two Monarchs parted in the most cordial manner, several times kissing each other on both cheeks. King Humbert conferred numerous Orders on leading persons in Vienna.

The Delegations were opened on Thursday week. In the Austrian Delegation Chevalier Schmerling, the President of the Upper House, was unanimously elected President, while Count Hohenworth was elected Vice-President. This was the

effect of a compromise between the two parties. In the Hungarian Delegation the opening was business-like, the formalities of the elections being got through as soon as possible. Cardinal Archbishop Haynald was unanimously elected President; and M. Lias de Tisza, a brother of the Hungarian Premier, Vice-President. In both Delegations the common Ministers presented their estimates, which are first examined in committee. The Emperor Francis Joseph received last Saturday the Austro-Hungarian Delegations, and, in reply to addresses delivered by the respective Presidents, referred in tones of satisfaction to the execution of those points of the Berlin Treaty which had formerly been difficult of settlement, and said that this favourable result was due principally to the sincere co-operation of the European Powers. His Majesty also referred to the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which he declared to have been attended with good results. The Austrian Delegation on Sunday adopted the Budgets of the Common Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs. In making some explanations of Austrian foreign policy at a private sitting of the Delegation on Monday, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that the interview at Dantzic took place at the request of the Czar, and that a pact of friendship was drawn up between the Emperors.

The Viennese Society of Artists propose to open in April next, in their galleries at Vienna, an exhibition of the chief works of art, both native and foreign, which have been produced since the last Great Exhibition of 1873. It will comprise works of architecture, sculpture, painting, and drawing, as well as those of the various arts of reproduction.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the elections incline in favour of the Liberal party. They passed off without disturbance.

A bronze monument to Count Moltke was unveiled on Wednesday in Cologne amid great popular enthusiasm. The work is a companion statue to that erected a year or two back in the same city to Prince Bismarck.

AMERICA.

President Arthur has gone to New York.

A lunatic armed with a seven-barrelled revolver, all the chambers being loaded, demanded admission to the White House on Monday. He was seized and overmastered, after a violent struggle, three men being required to overpower him. He attempted, in vain, to gain admittance to the White House last May.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of M. Folger, as Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. James, as Postmaster-General; and Mr. Hallon, as Assistant-Postmaster-General.

There has been a celebration at Richmond, Virginia, in commemoration of the surrender of Yorktown, and there, too, the British flag was hoisted on the Capitol, while a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the same time.

The National Debt of the United States, which in 1866 stood at 2,773,236,173 dols., had been reduced to 1,816,339,507 dols. on Sept. 1 last. If the same rate of repayment should be maintained the debt would be completely extinguished in less than thirty years from the present time. The excess of revenue over expenditure has been hitherto from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 dols.

An order was received in Washington on Monday for Confederate bonds to the amount of one million dollars. It is said that recent demand for these bonds has grown out of the fact that the sum of seventeen million dollars in gold, placed in English banks during the war to the credit of the Confederate Government, is still held as a deposit despite the efforts of the United States Treasury to obtain possession of the funds in question, the banks contending that they cannot be surrendered except to the holders of the bonds.

New York has been startled by the news of an extraordinary defalcation in the Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, New Jersey. The credit of the Newark Bank up to the day before its collapse stood nearly as high as that of the Treasury. Baldwin, the cashier, who is in custody, states that the deficit has arisen through unsecured loans made by him to the firm of Christopher and James Mugent, morocco manufacturers, extending over the past twelve years, the total amounting to over two millions of dollars. Christopher Mugent has accordingly been arrested, and the property of the firm attached.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne was to leave Ottawa on the 4th inst., for Quebec, on his way to England.

The correspondent of the *Times*, who has been on a tour with the Governor-General, finds himself quite disenchanted with the North American Indian.

Mr. Skeard has declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West territory.

Sitting without legal qualification in the Quebec Legislative Assembly is an expensive business. Mr. William Duckett, who had been shown to be disqualified in some way, has been fined 2000 dols. for each day on which he sat, or a total of 75,000 dols.

A comparative statement of the revenue of the Canadian Dominion for the three months ending September last has been issued. It shows an increase over the same period of 1880 of 1,064,369 dols., the figures for 1881 being 8,229,959 dols. The trade of the Dominion seems to be in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for some years past, and there seems to be every prospect of the prosperity continuing; for not only is the development of the resources of the older provinces receiving much attention from capitalists, but the expected completion of the railway from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg next year will afford an independent route to Manitoba and the North-West, through Canadian territory. One immediate result of this will be to greatly stimulate the opening up of the vast district through which the Governor-General recently passed, and which at present can only be reached conveniently by means of the United States Railways.

Baron Tauchnitz has issued 2000 volumes of English literature.

The coronation of the Czar has been fixed to take place at Moscow in May next year.

Money-orders payable in Sweden may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom.

The Right Hon. Grant Duff, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, landed at Bombay on Monday morning, and was received with the usual honours.

The Fisheries Conference at the Hague closed last Saturday. The draught of an international treaty was signed, which will be ratified by the various Governments.

A telegram has been received in London announcing the turning of the first turf of the railway from Graham's Town to Port Alfred, in connection with the railway extensions now being prosecuted in the Cape Colony.

The marriage of Miss Ford, daughter of the British Minister at Athens, with Mr. Elliot, son of Sir Henry Elliot, her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, was solemnised on the 26th ult. at the British Legation, Athens.

The Cape emigration agent in London has sent out to the colony during October 474 emigrants, men, women, and children. Of these, 151 are agricultural settlers, 294 are skilled artisans and domestic servants, and twenty-nine are recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Strong hopes are entertained by the New Zealand Government that a military struggle with the Maories will be avoided. This hope, however, seems mainly to be based on the imposing force already assembled overawing Te Whiti and his followers. The differences with the natives remain unsettled.

By arrangement with the postal authorities of the Dominion of Canada, the Allan mail-steamers are to be dispatched from Liverpool every Wednesday, instead of every Thursday, as heretofore. The first departure under the new arrangements will be the Polynesian, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, and from Londonderry on Thursday, Nov. 17, for Halifax and Boston, to be succeeded every Wednesday by other steamers of the line. The sailings every alternate Tuesday of another branch of the Allan service, to St. John's, N.F., Halifax, and Baltimore, continue undisturbed.

THE COURT.

At the Council held at Balmoral last week by her Majesty, Prince Leopold, Lord Spencer, and Sir Henry Ponsonby were present.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Forbes, of Invereran, dined with the Queen yesterday week, and the next evening the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe and Lady Marjoribanks, of Lees, joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday her Majesty received intelligence of the death of her first cousin, Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, which took place suddenly the previous day at Bayreuth. The Duke, who was born in 1804, was the son of an elder sister of the Duchess of Kent and of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, brother of the Empress Mary, wife of the Emperor Paul of Russia. He had served with distinction in the Russian Army, and was the widower of Princess Marie d'Orléans, second daughter of King Louis Philippe. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. W. Tulloch. Mr. Tulloch dined with her Majesty.

Hallowe'en was observed on the Royal domain with the usual ceremonies. There was a procession, with torches, to the castle, where the bonfire was lighted and reels were danced, the Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen of the household, coming out to witness it.

Although the weather in the Highlands is severe, her Majesty and the Princess take their usual out-of-door exercise. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has arrived at the castle.

Moneshur Bux Singh, Maharajah of Domraon, is appointed by her Majesty to be a Knight Commander of the Star of India; and W. J. Ritchie, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of the Dominion of Canada; and J. Prendergast, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, have, by command of the Queen, been knighted.

The Ven. Archdeacon R. F. L. Blunt, D.D., rural Dean, Canon of York, and Vicar of Scarborough, is appointed hon. chaplain to the Queen.

Her Majesty's Government have appointed the Earl of Fife to go on a special mission to Dresden to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter. The mission will not leave until after Christmas.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at dinner yesterday week at Paris by the Princess de Sagan. On Saturday his Royal Highness lunched with Sir C. Dilke and M. Gambetta, and in the evening entertained Lord Lyons and the other members of the English Embassy, at the Hôtel Bristol. Their Royal Highnesses received Sir Frederick Roberts, who was en route for India, at the Hôtel Bristol. The Prince and Princess left Paris on Sunday night upon their return home. Leaving the Gare du Nord at a quarter to eleven, they travelled over the Northern Railway to Boulogne-sur-Mer, where they embarked on board a special South-Eastern steamer, and crossed to Folkestone, having a good passage. After breakfasting, their Royal Highnesses left by special train, arriving at a quarter past six on Monday morning at Charing-cross, whence they drove to Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge during the day, and in the evening went to the St. James's Theatre, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne. On Tuesday the Prince left London on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, at Eridge Castle; and the Princess left Marlborough House for Sandringham.

Mr. Bassano has submitted to the Prince a life-sized oil-painting of Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts.

Prince Leopold has intimated his inability to attend the Wilts county ball on the 15th inst., at Salisbury, as proposed. His Royal Highness will, however, be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, at West Park, near Salisbury, at a later period.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, on Tuesday, on a visit to the Duke of Grafton, at Euston Hall, Thetford.

The Empress Eugénie arrived in England on Tuesday from Paris.

PROPOSED ELEVATED RAILWAY FOR VIENNA.

An important project is announced for the erection in Vienna of the first elevated railway in Europe. The means of locomotion in that city are imperfect, and all the great railway stations are outside the city octroi boundaries. The tramway and omnibus systems are extensive, but by no means adequate to the wants of a city of a million and a quarter of inhabitants. An English company have, therefore, offered to construct a metropolitan railway, making a complete circle within this immense population, and throwing out branches to all the great railway stations, so as to enable passengers to arrive at a central station, to be erected within a few hundred yards of the Bourse. The line is to follow the bank of the Danau Canal, the small River Wien, and the great new street, the Gürtel Strasse, to be formed by the levelling of the ancient outer line of fortifications. The line will be a double line, carried for the greater part of the way on ornamental columns, the general plan and decorations, which are very handsome, being in harmony with the fine features of this noble city. The project has been favourably received in Vienna. The engineering is in the hands of Mr. Joseph Fogerty, C.E., who, with a large staff of assistants, has been engaged upon the studies and plans for nearly a year. Should the scheme be carried out, it will add one more to the many triumphs of British engineering and enterprise.

A new life-boat was on Thursday week presented to the city of St. Andrew's by Mr. John Mills, house proprietor, Dundee, and placed at Boarhills, a dangerous part of the coast, three miles from St. Andrew's.



A LIFE-BEAT CREW READY FOR SERVICE.

THE RECESS.

Mr. Gladstone is made to occupy a prominent position on the political stage even when he is seeking the needed seclusion of Hawarden Castle. The Prime Minister had hardly returned from his short visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley (where, in reply to the loyal address of the Liverpool Liberal Association, the right hon. gentleman gave a summary of the views he eloquently enunciated at Leeds with regard to the Ministerial solution of the problems affecting Ireland, the East, and the Transvaal) than a startling rumour was circulated. In the face of the physical vigour the Premier displayed the other day at the Guildhall, it was surprising, to say the least of it, to read in the first leading article of Tuesday's *Standard* that, "Mr. Gladstone contemplates resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at an early date, and there are also grounds for the belief that he meditates retiring altogether from official life;" and that there could be little doubt that Mr. Childers would be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, while Lord Northbrook would be qualified to succeed to the Ministry of War, and Sir Charles Dilke to the Admiralty. An enterprising News Agency thereupon flashed a telegraphic inquiry as to the truth of the report straight to Hawarden, whence Mr. Gladstone "wired" the not over-clear answer:—

There is nothing of any kind to be added to my public declaration on this subject.

The "public declaration" was, presumably, Mr. Gladstone's repeated recommendations at Leeds of Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington as his successors to the leadership of the Liberal party. Whether this was so or not, the *Standard* on Wednesday was encouraged by the vagueness of the telegram to stand by its first statement, and, furthermore, to name Earl Granville as the next Liberal Premier; while the *Daily News* oracularly said there was no foundation for the rumour at all.

But the Lord Mayor's banquet is nigh; and did not the Earl of Beaconsfield three years ago pungently tell "anonymous paragraph writers" that the voice of "sense and of truth" speaks with a trumpet tone on the ninth of November?

Sir William Harcourt has inclined so much to the tone of the political gladiator in his stumping tour in the north that he should be in good condition to reply straight from the shoulder to *Punch's* lively attack upon him this week. Not that the Home Secretary has been all the time pugilistic: he has had one lucid interval. Flitting from Glasgow to Cocker-mouth, to wit, Sir William Harcourt on Saturday last demonstrated that he could beat Mr. Tupper himself in the peaceful domain of platitudes. Indeed, nobody could have excelled the Home Secretary's oracular delivery of reformatory common-places in opening a new Industrial School at Cocker-mouth. But he soon returned to the ring, if the expression may be allowed. Sir Wilfrid Lawson acting as his judicious bottle-holder, Sir William Harcourt on Monday resumed his boxing attitude at Workington. There the controversial Sayers went through all his familiar evolutions, and conjured up an imaginary Conservative adversary only to pound him into a jelly. Now, this constant reiteration on the part of the Liberal leaders of how fields were won in the past may satisfy for the time-being such enthusiastic brotherhoods as the West Cumberland Liberal Association. But it falls on the morrow. Zealous Liberals look to new worlds to conquer by legislation, and may well be anxious to learn something of the future measures of the Government.

Turning to the Conservative camp, we note with sincere regret that Earl Cadogan (one of the best of Lord Beaconsfield's "Young Men") is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever at Brighton, which favourite Watering-Place, by-the-way, needs to put its house in order as urgently as the metropolitan borough of Marylebone does. The noble Earl carries some of that political ballast which Lord Randolph Churchill disdains to use, and which his Lordship conspicuously proved his dislike for on Monday evening by sailing dangerously near the wind for the benefit of the Hull Conservative Association. Possibly, Lord Randolph Churchill still smarted from the insect sting Mr. Gladstone applied to the flippant leader of the "Fourth Party" last Session. Whatever the cause or the inspiration (in which connection it may be remembered that Lord Salisbury has openly countenanced and encouraged these guerrillas of the "Fourth Party"), Lord Randolph was on Monday delivered of such choice sentences as these:—

What was the Land Act of 1870 but the "Gospel of Plunder?" and what the Irish Land Act of 1881 but the Gospel, the Epistles, and the New Testament of plunder (loud laughter and cheers)? In the diffusion of the e gospels Davitt had "planted," Parnell had "watered," but Gladstone had "given the increase" (Laughter). Parnell and Davitt were laid by their heels in prison, but the man for whose benefit all these wild scenes had been enacted, for whose triumphs whole heatombs of victims had been immolated, the great justifier of this breed of dragon's teeth, was the Prime Minister of England (Cheers).

In the same elegant strain did his Lordship hold forth the following evening after the dinner which inaugurated the Hull Constitutional Club. But it happened that the same night Mr. Broadhurst (deservedly held in respect by the House as an able representative of the working classes, to which he belongs) was present at the opening of the Devonport Junior Liberal Association, and seized the opportunity to express surprise that "any English audience could be provoked to humour by the senseless jibes and jokes of one who is only on the threshold of the life through which had passed that great statesman against whom this miserable and contemptible vilifying was directed."

The relations of the two great Parties in the State were not affected by the Berwick election, a Liberal being succeeded by a Liberal in the person of Mr. Hubert Jerningham, who boasted, however, the good round majority of 518 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. H. J. Trotter. It remains to be seen how the fresh elections rendered necessary by the death of the sitting members for Tiverton and Stafford will result. Albeit, politically speaking, the sun of the Right Hon. W. N. Massey may be said to have set with the demise of Lord Palmerston, yet the late member for Tiverton was often able to offer the present and the last Administration sage counsel on Indian affairs, of which he had practical, official knowledge. Earl Fortescue's popular son and heir, Lord Ebrington, is the Liberal candidate for Tiverton; and the noble Lord showed marked ability in his first speech on Tuesday. By his stanch advocacy of the interests of the miners in Parliament, Mr. Alexander Macdonald won a good position in the House. His death causes a vacancy in the small group of working-class members which might be appropriately filled by the election of Mr. George Howell as his successor in the representation of Stafford, to which constituency, however, Mr. Thomas Salt, the last Conservative candidate, and Admiral Maxse, in the Liberal interest, have offered themselves.

The opening lecture of the session of the King's College Science Society was given by Professor W. G. Adams last week, the chair being taken by the Rev. Canon Farrar. The subject of the lecture was "Grove's, Planté's, and Faure's Secondary Batteries." Many experiments were shown illustrating the nature and uses of these batteries.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baber, Harry, Vicar of Ramsbury with Axford, to be Rural Dean of Marlborough (first portion).
Blunt, Richard, Frederick Lefevre, Rural Dean, Canon of York, and Vicar of Scarborough; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Cordeaux, H. T., Vicar of Kilnham; Rector of Boothby Graffoe, Lincoln.
Davies, Daniel, Curate of Llandysul; Perpetual Curate of Llanybri.
Elliott, T. H., Curate of St. Andrew's, Plymouth; Incumbent of Ford, Devonport.
Green, Conrad S., formerly Vicar of Helme, near Huddersfield; Minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Buxton.
Green, Thomas, Vicar of Christchurch, Friesland, Saddleworth; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Griffith, D., Perpetual Curate of Llanddarog; Rector of Llanllwchaearn.
Herbert, Samuel Asher; Rector of North Lew and Ashbury, Devon.
Jervis, W. H. E. R., Rector of Cranford, Middlesex; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Fitzhardinge.
Lang, W. T. Wilson; Incumbent of Millbrook.
Mills, B., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds; Vicar of Christchurch, Plymouth.
Stewart, H. W., Curate of St. Hilda's, South Shields; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gateshead.
Thomas, Nathaniel, Curate of St. David's, Carmarthen; Perpetual Curate of Llanddarog.
Trott, J. C., Senior Curate of Cheddar; Vicar of Wiveliscombe.—*Guardian*.

The autumn conference of the Church Association was opened on Wednesday morning in the lower Exeter Hall—Mr. L. A. Valpy presiding.

The festival of All Saints was celebrated on Tuesday in most of the Ritualist churches in London by services of a specially ornate character.

Dr. Bradley was on Tuesday installed into the office of Dean of Westminster, in succession to the late Dr. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

The Countess of Dartmouth will to-day (Saturday) lay the memorial-stone of the new chancel which is being added to the parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, of which the Hon. and Rev. Canon A. Legge is Vicar and Rural Dean.

Bishop Tufnell, Vicar of Croydon, laid the foundation of an immense infirmary, which is being built near the workhouse of that town, on Wednesday week. It will cost £100,000, and will contain 400 beds.

Having been appealed to to use his influence in promoting the release of the Rev. S. F. Green, the Bishop of Manchester states that he has been in communication with the Prime Minister, to see if the Crown's prerogative of mercy might be exercised in the case; but he has little hope of success without some concession on Mr. Green's part.

On Thursday week the Archbishop of Canterbury preached at the opening of the new Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Poplar-walk, Croydon—a handsome building in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. Pearson, R.A. It will seat about a thousand worshippers, and it has cost upwards of £16,000. The Rev. R. W. Hoare is the Incumbent.

On Tuesday week the Archbishop of York reopened the parish church of Ebberston, which had been restored by Mr. E. Christian. The edifice is one of very great antiquity. There is a new east window, which is intended as a memorial of the Rev. R. Rudd, the late Vicar, and his wife, both of whom had laboured zealously for the restoration of the church, and both had died in March, 1879.

The parish church of Merrow, near Guildford, was reopened on St. Luke's Day by the Bishop of Winchester. It had for the last six months been undergoing enlargement, under the direction of Mr. A. Blomfield. The additions consist of a north aisle with new arches and pillars, rendering the church uniform; an organ chamber, with choir vestry; a new organ, built by Hills; and an east window, by Clayton and Bell, inserted as a memorial of a lady lately deceased.

The large east window of St. John's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, has recently been filled with stained glass, designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.—A large and handsome stained-glass window (by Clayton and Bell) has been placed in the north transept of the historical church of Faversham, where King Stephen's bones are interred. The subject of the new window is the Ascension, which has been carefully treated. This is the eleventh stained-glass window which has been placed in Faversham church in a few years.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated Christ Church, Hendon, a new edifice, which will accommodate 500 persons. In the chancel there are already three stained-glass windows, the gift of Mrs. Hancock, of Hendon Hall, in memory of the late Mrs. Edington. After the consecration a meeting took place at the Hendon Institute, at which the Bishop presided, supported by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship, who laid the foundation-stone of the church in January last, said that if the residents of Hendon would build the tower she would provide it with a peal of bells.

The Liverpool School of Cookery, in connection with "the Northern Union of Schools of Cookery," whose central headquarters are at Liverpool, is now assuming an important position. It is conducted by a large and influential committee of ladies, Mrs. Rowland Williams being the Executive President, and the Countesses of Derby and Sefton, with other persons of rank, are zealous and active patronesses. A public meeting on behalf of this useful institution was held last week at the Townhall, the Mayor of Liverpool presiding, when the Bishop of Liverpool, the Dean of Chester, the Rev. Canon Lefroy, and the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., were among the speakers. It is urgently recommended that the local School Boards and the managers of voluntary schools throughout the country should be encouraged by the Education Department of Government to avail themselves of the aid of Schools of Cookery to give practical instruction to girls in the art of preparing wholesome food; instruction which will not interfere with the other school lessons, and which can be furnished at a very small cost, and with no risk of waste, by the plan devised and practised at Liverpool and in other towns. We shall probably return to this subject upon a future occasion.

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The Extra Supplement.

A LIFE-BOAT CREW READY FOR SERVICE.

The Engraving, drawn with the aid of a photograph taken from the life by Messrs. J. D. Twyman and Son, of Ramsgate, represents the crew of the Ramsgate Life-boat fully equipped and ready to put off to sea, for the rescue of human lives in peril on the Goodwin Sands. It is stated that during the recent severe gales the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution saved a total of 280 lives, giving an aggregate total of 883 lives saved during the ten months of this year. A round thousand, we may safely say, but probably more, will be the number of persons, in the whole twelvemonth, owing their preservation from imminent death to this beneficent agency. It ought not to require another word to be said here to recommend the Royal National Life-boat Institution to continued and increased public support in the way of subscription to its funds. Let it only be observed that there are sometimes more than twice as many lives lost as there are saved; for, in the late week of great storms that swept over the British islands, the number of persons lost and missing at sea was 673. There were ninety British and foreign actual wrecks, of which fifty were British, reported during the week, making a total of 1451 for the present year, or an increase of 417, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase on the week was fifty-three. The approximate value of property lost was £7,000,000, including British £4,000,000. Fifty-eight vessels, mostly English, were lost off the coasts of the United Kingdom. Besides these, many fishing-boats on the east coast of Scotland were lost, and 167 fishermen were drowned. Our readers cannot easily imagine the real amount of human distress involved in these statistical facts. But they will look with respect and gratitude upon the manly figures of the life-boat crew, attired in their cork jackets, prepared to make a gallant effort for the saving of life.

SCENES FROM THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

The stirring success of the popular play by Mr. George R. Sims is now placed beyond question: it was never for a moment in doubt, and dramatic history will place it first amongst the original and sound works of the year. The majority of stage plays have but an ephemeral existence; but "The Lights o' London," thanks as much to its literature as to its workmanship, to its strong and moving incidents as to its human interest, claims a place amongst the plays that are to be remembered and, in after years, are sure to be revived. To Arnytage Hall one night come the poor wanderers who have turned their backs on the false and alluring glitter of London life, and on the cruel lamps that "gem the city's crown." The repentant prodigal brings home his fainting wife to her old father's arms; and, just when a reconciliation between the old Baronet and his son is imminent, the unfortunate fellow is arrested, by his cousin's design, of robbing and murdering his old father. He pays the penalty of his desperate ill-luck; but, after enduring the agonies and humiliation of penal servitude, escapes from prison, and is picked up half dead in the snow by some charitable show people, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, who determine to save and harbour the convict at all risks. This is the second chapter in our series of illustrative sketches. The third shows how the police are on his track, and have hunted him to the showman's home, where he has found the affectionate wife from whom Harold Arnytage had been separated. By a ruse, however, of the genial Jarvis, he endeavours to get himself arrested instead of his friend, and Jarvis is hustled away, whilst Harold stands free, to the delight of the enthusiastic audience, who believe it is all true, and rejoice in the triumph of right over wrong. Meanwhile, the crafty cousin, Clifford Arnytage, is on the watch, and is dividing his time between extravagant living and the girl he has ruined, who prefers his diamonds to her old father's honour. She is of the world, worldly, and becomes in the hands of the dramatist a valuable contrast to ill-treated virtue. Matters grow from bad to worse with Harold Arnytage and his delicate wife. They are driven to the workhouse steps, where two kind Christian friends recommend an application to the Charity Organization Society in order to preserve the life of a dying woman. They herd with such outcasts as Philosopher Jack, who has a ready retort for the workhouse porter, and with the ragged urchins in the "slips" of the Regent's Park, on whom compassionate policemen have mercy. In all these wanderings and journeyings through the valley of the shadow of death that the great city presents, Mr. Sims shows his best skill and highest excellence. His men and women are not shadows but substances, and live long in the memory. They are not paste-board lay figures, but flesh and blood, natural well-drawn characters; and so the story advances to the time when, after a desperate fight in the garret and a mauling in the streets, a hand-to-hand encounter with costermongers, policemen, and roughs, and after having fought his way from the Borough Market to the police station, the innocence of the much-afflicted Harold Arnytage is satisfactorily proved, the villainy of his cousin Clifford is unmasked, and the brave hero, with his frightened wife, are able to look forward to brighter days and happier times in the old home that is restored to them. Everyone must be better for witnessing such a play as this. The laughter and tears are happily blended, the scenes are stirring and eloquent, and everyone must hope that the clever author will soon give us another melodrama of the people, one with as much rough strength and picturesque variety.

C. S.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have been elected members of the committee of the Empire Club:—The Duke of Manchester, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Sir Bartle Frere, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., Premier of Quebec, and the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson (late of Melbourne).

A mass meeting of students of Aberdeen University was held on Thursday week, when Dr. Bain, late Professor of Logic, and Sir James Paget were nominated as candidates for the Lord Rectorship in the room of Lord Rosebery. The contest will be of a non-political character.

It has been decided by the Wear Commissioners to proceed with the construction of a large harbour-entrance pier on the north side of the river, at Sunderland, to a length of 8000 ft., in order to secure 20 feet depth at low water. The estimated cost to complete the work is £145,000.

In the presence of a large concourse of persons, the Mayor of Maldon on Thursday week inaugurated a public clock, with bells and chimes, presented to the town by Mr. George Courtauld, M.P. After the ceremony the Town Council and the inhabitants entertained Mr. Courtauld at dinner.

All the vessels of the Dundee fleet have returned from the whale-fishing. The total value of the seal-fishing is £96,000—an increase of £43,000 over last year. The figures for the whaling voyage are £35,000, and for sealing and whaling together £130,000, or a total increase over last year of £16,000.



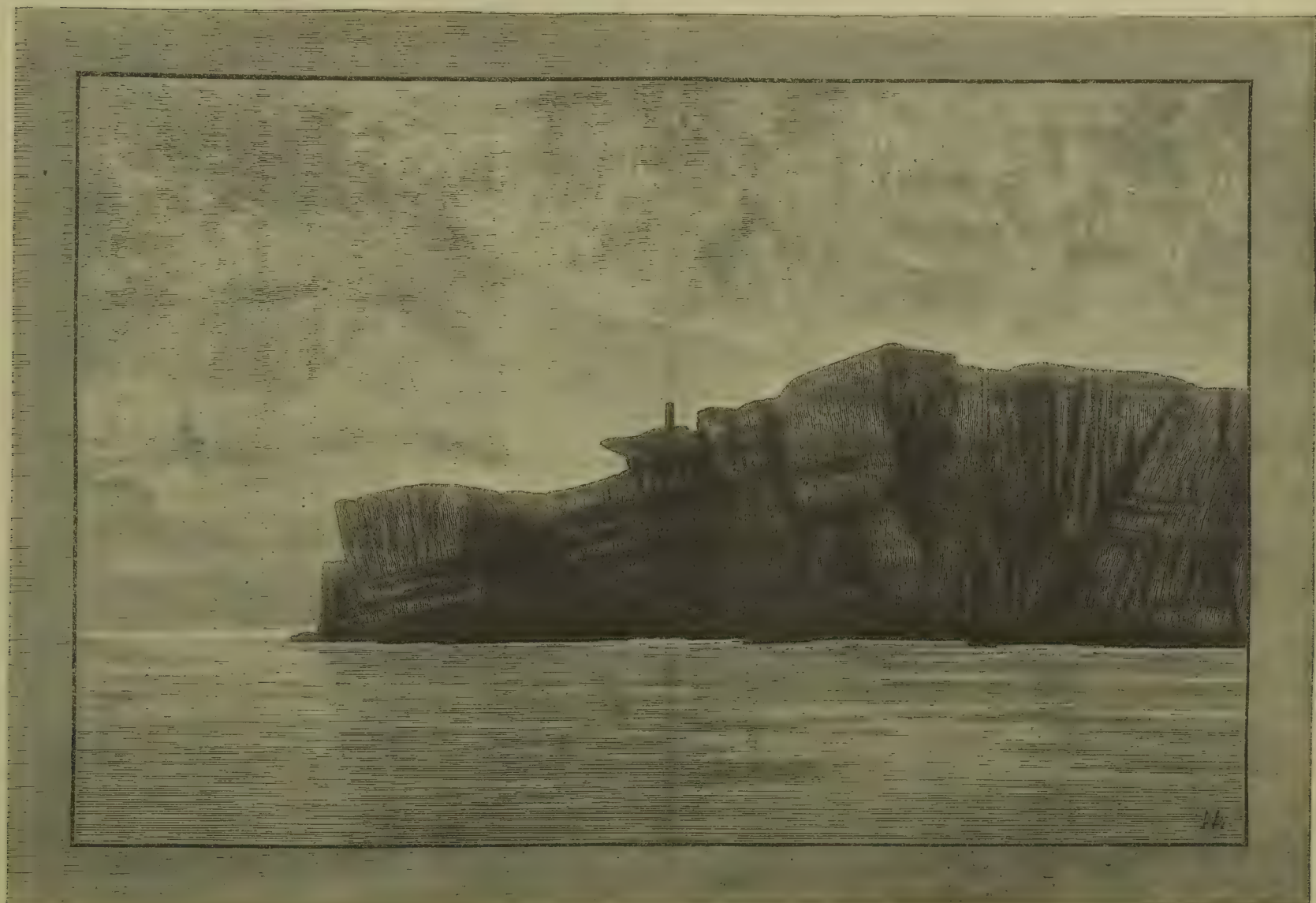
SKETCHES FROM THE "LIGHTS O' LONDON," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SKETCHES OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, LOWER CANADA.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ROCK PERCÉ, SKETCHED FROM A YACHT APPROACHING THE SHORE.



LIGHTHOUSE AT ENTRANCE TO GASPE BAY.

CANADIAN COAST SCENERY.

The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, open to navigation only in summer, with the estuary of the great River St. Lawrence, constituting the highway of maritime traffic for the vast Dominion of Canada, during the better part of the year, present some of the finest coast scenery in the Western World. The Gulf is entered, in general, by the wide passage south of Cape Ray, Newfoundland, between that island and Cape Breton; but the Allan steam-ships, at the proper season, and with favourable weather, can make a shorter voyage from Liverpool and Londonderry, by the Strait of Belleisle, north of Newfoundland. After crossing the Gulf westward, the vessel approaches Cape Gaspé, and a neighbouring point which is called Percé, from the Rocher Percé, or Pierced Rock, a natural phenomenon caused by the action of the waves, shown in one of our Illustrations. The name of this noted point has been given to a small town or village on the coast, which belongs to the "Eastern Townships" of the Province of Lower Canada, being the districts that extend along the right bank or shore of the St. Lawrence estuary, from Point Lévis, opposite the city of Quebec. The peninsula terminating in Cape Gaspé, and separated by Chaleur Bay from the Province of New Brunswick, is as fine a country for the sportsman as Norway, and may be considered, though beyond the Atlantic, nearly as convenient of access from England, seeing the very superior accommodation provided by the Allan steamers. The salmon rivers, with their picturesque scenery, and the excellent sport which has been enjoyed there by the Marquis of Lorne and his party, accompanied last year by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, were described by our correspondent "Sonachen" in a former Number of this Journal, which contained also some Illustrations from Sketches by his ready pencil. The lake trout-fishing is particularly good. For sport with the rifle or gun, there are moose and caribou, hares, and a variety of feathered game. This region is still, to a great extent, covered with magnificent forests, which supply valuable timber for the export trade.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was no race of any great importance on the Thursday of the Houghton Meeting, and the afternoon was principally remarkable for the very unpleasant scene which occurred in the Birdcage between Sir John Astley and Mr. Walton, the American "plunger," after the victory of Medicus (7 st. 9 lb.) in the Bretby Nursery Handicap Plate. It was doubtless very galling for Sir John, on attempting to back his colt, to find that the cream of the market had been appropriated by an outsider; still, the more dignified plan would have been to have withdrawn Medicus from the race, instead of using language that was singularly unbecoming a man of his high position on the turf and an ex-steward of the Jockey Club. Great allowance must, however, be made for the heat of the moment; and we should gladly have passed over this subject altogether had not the facts of the case been so generally known. Scobell (8 st. 12 lb.) once more proved himself a remarkably smart horse at a mile and a quarter by gaining an easy success in the Free Handicap Sweepstakes, which is run Across the Flat; Althotas (8 st.), who was heavily supported, found the distance a little too far for him, though he managed to finish second; but Ishmael (8 st. 12 lb.) again cut up wretchedly, and has been terribly overworked since he won at York through a sea of mud. City Arab stayed so well for the old-fashioned Feather Plate, which is now run over the Cesarewitch course, that the Duke of Hamilton gave 700 gs. for him when he was put up for sale after the race, and he will probably prove a useful animal in second-rate company. When Colonel Williams purchased Convert, before racing began, he was probably influenced by the fact that the Troy Stakes appeared quite at his mercy. Indeed, 2 to 1 was laid pretty freely on him, but he could never quite catch Actress, a half-sister to Fiddler, by Barbillion—Music, who was finely ridden by Watts.

The Old Nursery Stakes, on the Friday, brought out a capital field; and, with all her weight, Comely (9 st.) started a very hot favourite. She proved quite unable to carry such a burden over the R.M.—a very long and trying course for a two-year-old—and Medicus (7 st. 11 lb.) would have scored again had not Primrose II. (5 st. 12 lb.) beaten him by a head, after a severe finish. Berwick cut up very badly in the Houghton Stakes, which fell to Comus, a son of Pero Gomez and Hilarity. Though Mr. Lorillard's sealed nominations for the Jockey Club Cup did not include Iroquois, the half dozen starters furnished a very interesting race. The general public stuck manfully to Chippendale, in spite of his having refused to struggle when collared by Petronel at the finish of the race for the Queen's Plate at the Second October Meeting; and Exeter had plenty of supporters, though he had performed very moderately on the occasions of his previous two or three essays. All Mr. Walton's investments could not bring Mistake to a short price; indeed, the affair seemed to be regarded in the light of a match between the two we have mentioned. It turned out, however, that Chippendale was about the first beaten, and, when Exeter and Mistake dropped away before they reached the dip, the issue was left to Corrie Roy and Peter. The latter behaved remarkably well at the starting-post, and did not waste time on the journey by stopping to kick, but, when it came to the final struggle, it was clear that he had "no stomach for the fight," and, refusing to make an effort, allowed what might have been an easy victory to be turned into a head defeat. St. Marguerite had matters all her own way in the Home-Bred Foal Post Stakes; and a most successful meeting ended with a match between Sir John Astley and Mr. Alexander, in which the former was successful by the aid of Rowell, who upset the odds that were laid on Sutton.

Some well-known horses were disposed of at Newmarket during the week. Mr. Aliquis got rid of his entire stud, Lady Emily going cheaply to Mr. Davis at 400 gs., whilst M. Lefevre gave 300 gs. for Belfry, who ought to make a valuable brood mare. On the Thursday, Mr. Craven had a weeding-out sale, and disposed of seven lots. Convert (1550 gs.) made

top price, and Jubilee (300 gs.) and Scotch Whiskey (310 gs.) ought to prove bargains to their respective purchasers, but General Thornhill gave his full value for Nottingham (340 gs.).

Though some few packs are already in full swing, Monday last seemed to be generally selected for the beginning of the hunting season. On that day, Lord Zetland's, the Craven, the Warwickshire, the Quorn, the Cheshire, the South Devon, the Meynell, the York and Ainsty, the Badsworth, the Worcester-shire, the Heythrop, and other well-known packs, celebrated their opening day. Sport generally was good, foxes being very plentiful all over the country, and there is every prospect of a brilliant and successful season. It is reported that the Empress of Austria will hunt with the Cottesmore this year.

Of the several coursing fixtures that were rubbed off the list last week, none require any comment except the Border Union (Lingtown) Meeting. This would have been very successful in every way but for the unfortunate scarcity of hares, and it is earnestly to be hoped that something will be done to increase the stock, as all coursing men would be deeply sorry to see such a grand meeting show any signs of decadence. There were some very smart performers engaged in the Netherby Cup, and as little as 7 to 1 was accepted about Free Flag winning outright before a course had been run. To the great disappointment of his backers, however, he was put out by Hermit in the very first round, the trial being a very unlucky one, as he got away badly from the slips, and the rough, boggy ground was all against his style of going. Shepherdess met with an accident in the first ties, which enabled Master O. W. to beat her; and, eventually, Alec Halliday divided with Markham, a most promising puppy by Banker—Pall Mall. Both the dividers performed consistently well throughout, and are likely to take prominent parts in the next Waterloo Cup. There were no very grand puppies in the Border Union Stakes, the best of the sixty-four being Choice, by Donald—Change, who cut up the prize with three others. Mr. Hedley judged in masterly style, and Wilkinson's slipping was as good as ever.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

FIRST NOTICE.

The *Cornhill* is less interesting than usual this month, although both the novels have reached critical points. In "A Grape from a Thorn," "his Highness's" secretary has thrown off the mask, and an explosion is evidently impending; while, with the change of scene to Australia, "Love the Debt" becomes rife with villainies, which would appear melodramatic at home. "Country Life in Italy" is a very delightful paper; and Mr. Symonds's sonnets, from the Venetian Lido, possess considerable merit. We have had almost too much of Mr. Grant Allen's reiterated arguments for the continued existence of a Celtic population under the Anglo-Saxon conquest. The entire dying out of Christianity seems a sufficient proof of the absorption of the Celtic element in most districts. Professor Colvin's "Penthesilea" is in the main a poor translation from the poem of the late imitator of Homer, Quintus Smyrnaeus. A more interesting, if less archaeological, study of the Amazonian Queen as a poetical figure might be derived from the conception of a more interesting writer, the German dramatist Heinrich von Kleist. Mrs. Barbauld, a remarkable woman not sufficiently remembered, is the subject of an agreeable and well-written essay.

The leading contribution to a good number of *Macmillan* is Professor Masson's sketch of Carlyle's life at Edinburgh in his early days. There is, perhaps, less about Carlyle himself than about the persons connected with him, but all is amusing and interesting. Mr. Palgrave's account of the great Siamese temple of Phra-Bat is also full of interest; and Mr. A. E. Hake's sketch of George Borrow, although slight, is not devoid of graphic touches. Mr. James's Portrait of a Lady is concluded, and its place is to be supplied by a novel by Mr. Julian Hawthorne, probably inferior in literary quality, but better suited, very likely, to the exigencies of serial publication. Professor Seeley does well to recommend the study of history to the young men of Birmingham; but a busy merchant cannot study history with the thoroughness of a fellow of a college; and we believe Mr. Seeley will always find that, to be read, an historian must be readable.

By far the most remarkable contribution to *Blackwood* is the second part of "The Fixed Period," one of those humorous extravaganzas, not without a serious underlying purpose, of which *Blackwood* possesses the secret. The scene is laid in a progressive British colony a hundred years hence, and the plot is founded upon the supposed legislative sanction of compulsory euthanasia. "The Land of Khemi" concludes with some interesting speculations on Egyptian theology. "The Latin Lesson" is a graceful little dialogue, and Mr. Story's verses are spirited; but the most important of the other contributions is a notice of the life and works of that great but unequal artist David Scott, a genius with affinities to Blake and Antoine Wiertz, with vivid descriptions of some of his most remarkable pictures.

Mr. Tennyson's poem in the *Nineteenth Century*, delineating the "despair" of utter scepticism and hopeless failure in life, seems an experiment in the manner of his "Rizpah;" and, just because too consciously an experiment, not equally successful. It lacks the spontaneous energy of the earlier work, and, forcible as the rhetoric is, and perfect in every merely verbal quality, we are reminded of an old criticism, that, while the violent language of some other poets is as the foam upon the wave, Mr. Tennyson's sometimes resembles the foam without the wave. "Proteus's" sonnets are the subject of a graceful eulogium, rather than an unbiased criticism, by Lord Lytton, who, by judicious quotation, certainly makes out a fair case for his friend. There is fine poetry in a prose contribution, Mr. Baldwin Brown's portrait of Columbus in the character of the last great Crusader, which he really was. The Irish career of an almost equally brilliant adventurer, Sir Walter Raleigh, receives very fair and equitable illustration from an Irishman, Sir John Pope Hennessy. Mr. Rowsell, one of the European administrators of Egypt, gives a highly satisfactory account of the harmony which has hitherto prevailed among his colleagues. Canon Venables

makes the bold but sound suggestion that advantage should be taken of the need for a worthy cathedral at Liverpool to execute Wren's first design for St. Paul's Cathedral, greatly preferred by him to the one adopted; and Dr. Lee contributes a sympathising account of the antics of the O. C. R., an eccentric knot of persons who seem, so far as we can understand, to be playing at bishoping.

If Mr. James Thomson's fine poem, "The Deliverer," in the *Fortnightly Review*, did not bear date 1859, it might almost be deemed an answer to the Laureate's, celebrating, in language equally below the high-water mark of poetry, but nowise inferior in impassioned rhetoric, the power of human affection to sustain cheerfulness and confidence amid the most complete wreck of creeds. Mr. A. V. Dicey, considering how the law is to be enforced in Ireland, reluctantly decides that the only possible resource is the suspension of trial by jury. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt concludes his instructive series of essays on "The Future of Islamism;" and Mr. T. Davidson writes a valuable account of Antonio Rosmini, one of the Liberal Catholics who, in the second quarter of this century, vainly strove to reconcile the Papacy with modern society.

The *Theatre* for November contains an excellent photograph of the principal characters in "La Mascotte," in which Miss Violet Cameron and Mr. Lionel Brough are prominent; a complete theatrical record of the month; some special notes concerning the present theatricals before the Queen at Abergeldie; and several poems that will be welcome for recitation.

HOME NEWS.

Professor Max Müller was yesterday week elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, in room of the late Professor Rolleston.

Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., has repurchased Norton Conyers, the historical seat of his family in Yorkshire.

The Bowyers' Company have contributed 100 guineas to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association was held at the Skinner-street Schools, Bishopsgate, last Saturday.

An exhibition of foods and drinks of all varieties, and from every part of the world, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Allen, of Union Chapel, Islington, gives the Merchants' Lecture on the Tuesdays during the present month, in the King's Weigh-House Chapel, London Bridge.

Last Saturday afternoon the Elcho Challenge Shield, which was won by the English eight at Wimbledon in July last, was received by the Lord Mayor, and placed in the Guildhall.

A gift of £1000 towards the formation of a library has been offered to the City Liberal Club by the widow of Mr. George Hamilton Fletcher, one of the founders of the club.

Rear-Admiral Lethbridge has been appointed Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, in succession to Admiral Brandreth, who is Controller of the Navy.

The statue to the memory of the late Dr. Norman MacLeod was unveiled last week, at Glasgow, by Principal Caird, and handed over to the magistrates by Mr. Campbell, M.P.

It has been unanimously resolved at a meeting of the council of the Royal Counties' Agricultural Society to accept the invitation to visit Brighton in 1882.

Lord Derby, president of the Liverpool University College, has presented the sum of £400 to the medical faculty of the college, to found a new annual prize for medical students.

A new life-boat for the bar of Dublin was launched on Tuesday in the presence of the Lord Mayor, several members of the Corporation, and two officials of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. Another new life-boat was launched at Howth.

The vacancy created on the Bench of the High Court of Justice by the removal of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Ford North, Q.C. Both were on Tuesday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, at his country residence, Blackmoor, Petersfield.

Mr. F. Norman Lockyer on Monday evening distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Coventry Science Classes, and, having dealt upon the facilities now offered for science teaching, said that if the advantages offered were embraced there would be no fear of the decay of our industries.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a very large increase in comparison with the preceding week; the total being 780 cattle, 148 sheep, 5881 quarters of beef, 934 carcasses of mutton, and 49 hogs.

The *American Art Review* for October contains an engraving from the picture by John Trumbull of the "Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill," and other examples of the same artist. There are also some etchings by George Loring Brown, the first of a series of articles on Correggio, and some studies of J. L. Hanson, all well executed. The literary portion of the number is exceptionally good.

The Mayor of Birkenhead on Saturday last opened the works of the Mersey Tunnel Railway on the Cheshire side in the presence of the Corporation. The party thence proceeded to Liverpool, where the Mayor of that city similarly officiated at the Liverpool end of the tunnel. A luncheon at the Adelphi Hotel followed. The ceremony comprised the starting of the new engines for constructing the tunnel.

The Lady Mayoress held a reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday evening. The guests were upwards of 1000 in number. A series of tableaux vivants were given in the Egyptian Hall by the Lady Mayoress's family and friends. Afterwards there was a concert, and supper was served at midnight in the Old Ball-room.—On Wednesday morning Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, owing to the indisposition of the Lord Chancellor, received at his residence in Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the Lord Mayor Elect, Mr. Alderman Ellis, who went from the Mansion House in civic state, preceded by the City Marshal on horseback.

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"I would you had been by the ship's side, to have helped her."—WINTER'S TALE, Act iii., Scene 3.

THE LATE DISASTERS AT SEA.

The loss of the steam-ship *Clan Macduff*, in the Irish Sea, on Friday, the 21st ult., with more than thirty lives, was one of the saddest among the disasters caused by the recent tremendous gales. This vessel, of 1500 tons register, was formerly known as the *City of Oxford*, but had been adopted as one of the *Clan* line of traders, 1496 tons net register, belonging to Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine, and Co., of Glasgow. On Tuesday, the 18th ult., she left Liverpool with a valuable general cargo, chiefly of Manchester goods, and nineteen passengers, all for Bombay. Next day, after passing Holyhead, she encountered a furious wind and sea, which soon occasioned the ship to leak; and the bilge pumps were disabled from working. The water got into the engine-room on Thursday, and the fires were quenched. The commander, Captain Webster, at one o'clock in the afternoon, saw that the vessel was doomed to founder, and gave the order to get out the six boats. The leeward boats were first prepared; the larger life-boat was

launched alongside, but was dashed to pieces against the side of the ship. The scene was agonising, the women and children yielding to terror, while the shouts of the officers could barely be heard above the roar of the gale. An effort to launch the gig was safely accomplished, placing in the boat four able seamen, and the fourth officer, with Mr. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay and child, who were lowered into her. She soon dropped astern and held on by the rope until the third officer gave orders for the painter to be cut. The painter was cut accordingly, and she drifted out of sight, but was, in a few minutes, lost in the breakers. The next boat launched was the cutter, the third officer, the second cook, and two seamen were put into her. After she had dropped alongside, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Miss Hayes, Mr. Akhurst, and Mrs. Jacobs were equipped with life-buoys and jumped from the deck into the water alongside, each one being also secured with a line from the ship, until they were pulled into the boat. Then one of Mrs. Jacobs's children, a little girl of four years, was thrown to her; but a sudden roll severed the ship

from the boat, and the little one, falling into the water, was drawn out of sight. In another moment the boat rose to the side of the ship, and instantly the captain threw her second child, a boy, into the arms of the frantic mother. The boat then dropped astern, and was cut away in a minute. This boat was also soon lost to view. There now remained but one boat to take off all the other people on board, forty-five souls in all. During the gale the other three boats had been smashed. The remaining boat, the small life-boat, would hold but thirty at the utmost. The second officer and two of the men got into the boat, and were lowered with her. Then the remainder of the passengers, the chief cook, five stewards, and the stewardess were drawn into the boat in the same way as before. Captain Webster, having seen all the passengers into the boat, placed a life-buoy on himself and jumped, and was hauled on board the boat. The chief engineer and one of the crew followed his example, and the boat was at once cut away. This boat, which was without a rudder, also drifted with the wind, and was lost

sight of in the blinding spray. As soon as the last boat had disappeared, the chief officer took command of the *Clan Macduff*, which was labouring in the trough of the sea. Lights, rockets, and cannon were prepared for signal purposes, and, as the night came on, the illuminations were fired and foghorn sounded. During the night the vessel lay completely at the mercy of the storm. As morning broke the *Clan Macduff* began to settle down aft, the water pouring in from the 'tween decks through the saloon. The men once more betook themselves to baling. The officers bravely cheered them on, but the water still gained, and was forcing its way into the store-room. From amidships aft the deck had sunk at noon on Friday just level with the sea. Affairs had reached this desperate pass when the carpenter sighted a steamer to leeward. A cheer went up, and then once more the crew hurried below to resume the baling. Two of the crew ascended the main rigging and hoisted sheets and flags to attract attention. They were seen, and in two hours the *Cork liner Upupa* had reached within hailing distance of them and had launched her boat. Twelve men jumped from the *Clan Macduff* into the water, one after the other, and were safely drawn on board. Three of them had become so helpless and insensible that they had to be thrown overboard from the *Clan Macduff* by the chief officer. The *Upupa's* boat made a second trip, and rescued five other men, who were clinging to a capsized boat of the *Clan Macduff*. All this took place between half-past four and six o'clock on the Friday afternoon, about forty miles south of Roche's Point. Our illustration is from a drawing carefully made with the aid of minute information furnished to our Artist by the crew of the *Upupa's* boat. Having been safely conveyed to the *Upupa*, the nineteen survivors were kindly received on board ship by Captain James Maxwell Brown. The *Upupa* stood alongside the *Clan Macduff* until she suddenly disappeared in a terrific squall, her deck for some time having been level with and washed by the water. The *Upupa* then bore in for Plymouth, where she arrived on Sunday evening, after weathering the fearful gale of Saturday night, during which two hundred head of cattle were washed overboard. In the opinion of the survivors of the *Clan Macduff*, the three boats containing the forty-two persons who got into them, must have been swamped within a few minutes of quitting the ship's side, such was the fury of the gale. Among the saloon passengers drowned were two sisters, Miss Akhurst and Miss Alice Akhurst, the former known as Miss Ada Lester, a popular actress. Their bodies drifted ashore, and have been brought to London for burial in Kensal-green cemetery. These ladies, with their brother, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer (Miss Kate Thorburn), Miss Lizzie Hayes, Mr. J. Turner, stage manager, and several others, were on their way to perform a theatrical engagement at Bombay. Seven passengers and four seamen of the *Clan Macduff* were picked up, at nine o'clock in the evening, by the steamer *Palestine*, and were brought to Liverpool. In all thirty-one passengers were saved, and about the same number perished.

THE BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

Among the natural wonders of California, which may be visited by the tourist in a few days' excursion, eastward from Stockton, on the San Joaquin, to the Yosemite Valley and neighbouring regions, are the Big Tree Groves of Mariposa and Calaveras. The Mariposa Grove, situated within less than twenty miles of the Yosemite, at an elevation of 5500 ft., contains several hundred large specimens of the famous *Wellingtonia*, or *Sequoia Gigantea*, a tree which was much talked of in Europe at the time when its dimensions were shown by the bark of one of the trunks set up in our Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Some of these trees attain the height of from 250 ft. to 270 ft., or even 300 ft., while the circumference of the trunk, measured at the ground, is eighty or ninety feet. We give an illustration of the tree called "The Grizzly Giant," which is one of conspicuous growth at Mariposa; but several of the largest have been destroyed, or much damaged, by accidental fires. The Calaveras Grove, some distance north of Yosemite, has several trees which are even taller than those of Mariposa, but of less thickness; they bear such names as "The Keystone State," "General Jackson," "Mother of the Forest," "Daniel Webster," and "Richard Cobden;" with those of President Abraham Lincoln, and probably, by this time, President Garfield. It is calculated by scientific botanists that these trees are more than a thousand years old.

CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY. GLADSTONE, COBDEN, AND BRIGHT.

We reviewed last week the *Life of Richard Cobden*, by Mr. John Morley, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall have just presented to the world. The foremost of our living statesmen—the Liberal Premier of this day must be so regarded even by his political opponents—is the subject of two recently published works, one of which is only a beginning, and this promises to be of some importance. *William Ewart Gladstone and his Contemporaries: Fifty Years of Social and Political Progress*, by Mr. Thomas Archer, F.R.H.S., will occupy four volumes, the first of which Messrs. Blackie and Son have now issued. It deals with the public history of our country from 1830 to 1845, preceded by a retrospect of the ten years from 1820, which lie beyond the personal recollection of middle-aged men. No study is more fruitful of practical instruction; and the author, who has long been known as an able journalist, and has produced several books of descriptive and historical anecdote which gained popular approval, is fairly equipped for this considerable task. His present work is, to some extent, collateral with a portion of Miss Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," and with the Rev. W. Nassau Molesworth's "History of England from the Year 1830." The merits of those narratives have been generally appreciated; and it is no small degree of commendation to say that Mr. Archer's is a worthy companion for them. He has the versatility, the breadth of social sympathy, the attention to graphic details and lively traits of personal character and manners, which make Miss Martineau's writing so full of entertainment; and his judgments of most political events are sound. The opening chapter, treating of the condition of England and Ireland during the reign of George IV., has but slight immediate concern with the life of Mr. Gladstone, who was then at Eton and Oxford, but it prepares the reader for a just comprehension of the social forces and political ideas that resulted in the great Reform movement under Whig patronage and guidance. The accession of William IV., rightly designated "the beginning of a new era," followed by ten years of Whig Government, with little interruption, in which time the rival party leaders, Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel, conducted the Liberal and Conservative divisions of English statesmanship to still higher issues of principle, forms an epoch that should be carefully studied by the juniors of this generation. It is to be feared that even many ardent politicians of the present day are but imperfectly acquainted with those passages of our national history which occurred some time before the Crimean War; or they may have raised some account of the Anti-

Corn-Law League, and of Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade measures, as an isolated series of transactions. Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," beginning in 1837 with the reign of Queen Victoria, is by no means adequate to supply the want of full and distinct knowledge of the Reform movement. Although Mr. Gladstone, whose early life is briefly and correctly related by the writer of the work now before us, was a member of the first Reformed Parliament, he did not hold a prominent place in political affairs antecedent to 1845. His opinions concerning ecclesiastical questions, as shown in his treatise on "The Church, in its Relations to the State," which was unfavourably criticised by Macaulay, are here made the subject of particular observation. Mr. Disraeli, on the other hand, both as the writer of clever political satires and romances, and as a vehemently sarcastic assailant of Sir Robert Peel, had already won notoriety before the era of Corn Law Repeal. To this point we are brought in the first quarter of Mr. Archer's narrative, which will be continued, we trust, with equal skill and success. It is illustrated by portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, Daniel O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Queen Victoria, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone himself.

The second work upon this subject that demands our present notice is complete in one volume, entitled *William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of England: a Political and Literary Biography* (publishers, Ward, Lock, and Co.). The author is Mr. G. R. Emerson, who has written short biographical sketches of Lord Beaconsfield and others, and is editor of Beeton's Encyclopedia. He has applied a candid spirit, correct judgment, and industrious research, to this compilation; but while Mr. Gladstone is still making history, at a great rate, from month to month, no biographer can pretend to claim finality in giving an account of the statesman's career. Mr. Emerson, for the most part, contents himself with a fair general account of the chief political transactions of the time, and the citation of Mr. Gladstone's speeches concerning them, not attempting to analyse the principles and motives by which they were inspired. He does not seek to withhold or to palliate the exhibition of that earnest attachment to High-Church Toryism, the effect of his Oxford education, and of his personal connections in youth, with which Mr. Gladstone began his Parliamentary course from 1831 to 1841. It was, probably, due in a great measure to the direct influence of Sir Robert Peel, with whom he became more intimately associated in 1841, taking office under him as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that Mr. Gladstone owed his emancipation from the Tory creed. We cannot but think, also, that the effect of Mr. Cobden's testimony and reasoning, in the House of Commons, was to direct Mr. Gladstone's mind to considerations of social welfare dependent upon just economic ideas and their application to fiscal policy. Peel and Cobden, in different ways, must be reputed the joint authors of a process of development in the political mind of Gladstone, which became fully matured in 1860, and which has since borne abundant fruits in practical legislation. In 1843, when Mr. Gladstone first became a Cabinet Minister, he was prepared to be an advocate of Free Trade; and he could already look beyond the mere gain of material benefits to the higher interests of mankind, the blessings of peace and the advancement of the labouring classes, which are involved in this great controversy. Still, he was an official opponent of the Anti-Corn-Law League in 1844, though he had, in the tariff of 1842, done more than was ever done before to remove commercial restrictions. He left the Ministry in 1845, because he disapproved of the endowment of Maynooth; and this objection to the State patronage of the Roman Catholic religion, or of any other religion believed to be erroneous, is not less consistent with Mr. Gladstone's later position, as an Advanced Liberal, than with his original prepossessions as a Conservative High Churchman. The same justification may be advanced, as set forth in his "Chapter of Autobiography," published in 1868, for the gradual change of views which led him to abolish the Irish Church Establishment. He had never maintained that the State ought to force upon the people an establishment of the true religion adverse to their convictions and sentiments; but that the State could not, under any circumstances, be justified in granting express assistance to religious error. In the abstract, beyond doubt, the logical result is disestablishment, wherever the Legislature finds itself obliged to confess its inability to be the interpreter of the religious sentiments and opinions of the people in general; but it is a question whether England has yet arrived at this condition. We cannot, however, in this place follow Mr. Emerson's review of the progress of the great Liberal statesman's views, and of his position both in Parliament and in the country, during the past quarter of a century. His readers will find it an instructive study, and will be satisfied, we think, with the manner in which the materials for judgment are here set before them.

We mentioned last week the publication of Mr. G. Barnett Smith's work, *The Life and Speeches of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.* (Hodder and Stoughton). Mr. John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden," which we then reviewed, obviously deals with many of the same transactions, down to the period of Cobden's death in April, 1865. But Mr. Bright's speeches, in the great Anti-Corn-Law controversy from 1839 to 1846, on the Crimean War, from 1853 to the end of 1855, and in favour of Parliamentary Reform, though concurrent with those of Cobden in their sentiments and objects, have an independent and permanent value. They are the most forcible expression of the moral side of those great questions—that of free trade, particularly free import of food; that of peace with foreign nations; and that of fair political representation of all classes, upon which Cobden and Bright, then leaders of "the Manchester School," stood together during a quarter of a century. It was the habit of Cobden, as we before remarked, to dwell rather upon the economic and financial arguments, the effects on industrial and social wealth, in his exposure of the evils of monopoly, of enormous military expenditure, of an arrogant and meddlesome foreign policy, and of a Legislature so constituted as to be indifferent to the burdens of the tax-paying millions of the people. Cobden, we observed, was equally inspired by high moral feeling with Bright—neither of these men, at any time, was disposed to rate material prosperity above the true and lofty aims of Christian civilisation—but Cobden knew that his own strength as a debater and advocate lay not in eloquent declamation upon topics of an elevated and ideal character. Business-like exposition of actualities and of immediate probabilities was his peculiar forte; while Mr. Bright's oratorical genius is that of impassioned appeal to the heart and conscience on behalf of human rights and interests, regarded, one might say, from a religious point of view. Mr. Bright's speeches abound, too, in pathos and in humour, beyond those of any modern speaker except O'Connell; and his style, judged by a literary standard, is certainly the best among English orators of the nineteenth century. We are glad, therefore, to see that his present biographer has endeavoured, with great pains and skill, to compress the substance of each of Mr. Bright's most notable orations into a few compact paragraphs, which preserve the racy language and energetic struc-

ture of the original sentences, instead of substituting a rapid paraphrase, or merely enumerating the heads of the discourse. In some instances, but at no great length, passages of speeches are given, as reporters say, "in the first person," without redundant clauses; and these are so introduced as not to obstruct the general progress of the narrative. On the whole, Mr. Barnett Smith's task has been well performed, and with the sole purpose of making Mr. Bright show himself as he was, by reproducing his own thoughts and sentiments in his own words. There is extremely little of comment or critical observation furnished by the biographer in these two volumes; and his readers, though probably he could have said much worthy of attention, will appreciate this discreet reserve. We can only here indicate, and very briefly, the principal events and subjects of discussion.

The early life of John Bright, at Rochdale, from his birth, Nov. 16, 1811—seventy years ago next week—to the formation of the Anti-Corn-Law League occupy the first two chapters. It is well known that his family have been Quakers from the beginning of Quakerism; and some of his ancestors, in the seventeenth century, were imprisoned for their religion. They came, originally, from among the yeomen of Wiltshire, removing thence to Coventry, and afterwards to Rochdale; so that neither Bright nor Cobden was a Lancashire man by lineage. Mr. Bright, in his youth, took part in the debates of the Rochdale Literary Society, but soon came out at meetings for education and temperance, and against capital punishment and church rates. He was, it must be confessed, too bitter against the clergy; and we regret that his biographer has preserved the record of some fierce onslaughts upon the Vicar of Rochdale, who afterwards proved a good Liberal and Free Trader, and became the historian of the Reform era. Mr. Bright, having joined the Anti-Corn-Law League at its commencement, stood for Durham in April, 1841, and was elected in July. He at once distinguished himself in the House of Commons, but some of his early speeches there occurred in the unpopular cause of resisting the Factory Bills which sought to restrict the hours of labour. Three chapters are devoted to the history of the struggle for the repeal of the Corn Laws, which may be studied equally well in Cobden's biography. Mr. Bright, in 1847, became member for Manchester; and so remained till the Palmerstonian "Jingo" frenzy of 1857 (though "Jingo" was not then a word in use) expelled both him and Cobden from their seats, with other steadfast friends of peace, for their disapproval of the Chinese War. The consistent and resolute opposition, moreover, which they had offered, two or three years previously, to the war with Russia, brought much odium upon these leaders of "the Manchester School." It is scarcely too much to say that they made, for the sake of truth and right, as they conceived, a deliberate voluntary sacrifice of the vast popularity which they had won in the conduct of the Anti-Corn-Law debate to its victorious issue. Had they been men of selfish ambition, they could, by leaving their peace principles in abeyance, have shared the possession of power and its emoluments with the triumphant Liberal party. Cobden, Bright, and Milner Gibson, if they had not been the true and honest men they were, could have played their game for the envied prizes of political adventure, from 1846 to 1865, with cards as good as those which Palmerston held. They never received or claimed any credit for the self-abnegation and fidelity to principle which preferred exclusion from public favour to purchasing the highest preferment by assenting to what they considered unjust and unnecessary wars. It is tolerably certain, however, that their example has had a great influence upon the career of Mr. Gladstone; and history, we trust, will not fail to ascribe to the much-abused "Manchester School" an enduring effect upon our national policy in the tendency to pacific and equitable councils.

We would, upon this account, particularly commend to the reader two or three chapters of Mr. Bright's biography, which relate to "Russia and the Crimean War," and to his "Rejection at Manchester," followed by his election for Birmingham, where he made one of his greatest Peace speeches in October, 1858. Without here passing judgment upon a question of principle, which still continues to divide even the existing Liberal party, it may be claimed for the Manchester School that they alone have been invariably consistent in their opposition to every war not strictly defensive, and to every act of diplomacy involving the obligation or the menace of such a war. The contrary attitude, whether it was exhibited by Lord Palmerston or by Lord Beaconsfield, has had its turn of popular applause. It has latterly become the conspicuous mission of Mr. Gladstone to carry public opinion in the direction to which Cobden and Bright fearlessly pointed the future of their country more than twenty years ago. But, through all changes of party government, their influence has been gradually making way. As Mr. Morley says, in his *Life of Cobden*, "They were routed on the question of the Crimean War; but it was the rapid spread of their principles which, within the next twenty years, made intervention impossible in the Franco-Austrian war, in the American war, in the Danish war, in the Franco-German war, and, above all, in the war between Russia and Turkey, which broke out only the other day."

The same practical interest belongs to the discussions of 1860, in which Mr. Bright took active part, upon the French commercial treaty, negotiated by Mr. Cobden, and adapted to our financial conditions by Mr. Gladstone, which was virtually a pledge for the maintenance of peaceful and amicable relations with the French Empire. Mr. Bright, regarding Napoleon III., though a ruler by usurpation, as the accepted political representative of the French nation, and believing that the Emperor was heartily inclined to live at peace with England, set himself in opposition to the party who would have embroiled us with France on account of the annexation of Nice and Savoy. When he uttered the rhetorical ejaculation, "Perish Savoy, rather than—," he did not mean the country or the people, but the Duchy of Savoy as a recognised Sovereign State in Europe. There was abundant proof, which has been confirmed by subsequent experience, that the Savoyard people would prefer being French to being Italian. The outcry raised upon that occasion against Cavour's bargain with Napoleon was the result of a Bourbon intrigue; and the invasion panic that succeeded it was apparently got up as a pretext for large military expenditure, by which contractors gained a good deal of money, while Lord Palmerston's Ministry won considerable favour with some influential classes. This was, at any rate, what Mr. Bright and the Manchester School thought of it, and Mr. Gladstone, then a Cabinet Minister, seems to have thought nearly the same. They were not the men to have felt indifferent, at any time, to the safety of their country; but they disbelieved in the existence of the imagined danger, and they deemed Lord Palmerston quite capable of playing with national jealousies and groundless fears to exalt his administrative reputation. A very similar view, at a period comparatively recent, of the motives of Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy, has animated Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals generally in the late Opposition party. It was the personal sincerity

of the head of the Government, in his professed apprehensions of immediate peril to vital interests of the nation, that they really called in question; and this was most bitterly resented by the herd of partisans, who could not endure to have it supposed that they were duped by a false pretence. We do not mean to endorse the charge against either the popular Minister of 1860 or the popular Minister of 1878, but to explain how and why the feelings of animosity between Ministerialists and Independent Liberals then grew sterner and fiercer than at any other time. It could scarcely have been otherwise, human nature being what it is, for the sorest part of self-love was sharply pricked with such a point of controversy. People are never so angry as with those who tell them how some others have been making fools of them.

We have not space to follow Mr. Barnett Smith's full and accurate relation, in his second volume, of the important discussions of the last twenty years upon great matters of domestic policy, the condition of Ireland, and the completion of Parliamentary reform, on which Mr. Bright, as M.P. for Birmingham, has uttered speeches of commanding power. Those speeches have been collected in volumes which are more widely read, to this day, than the past speeches of Mr. Gladstone when reprinted in a permanent form; though Mr. Gladstone's speeches, being the order of the day for the action of the Liberal party, obtain greater attention when they appear in the newspaper reports. A diligent student of the course of public affairs and the development of opinion will have taken pains to make himself familiar with both these living masters of the genuine traditions of truly Liberal policy; nor can we allow the example and teachings of Richard Cobden, even now, sixteen years after his death, to be left out of consideration. For this reason, we have gladly hailed the almost simultaneous publication, within a few days, of standard biographies of Cobden and Bright, and of serviceable memoirs of Gladstone, which it would have been an agreeable and profitable task, if our limits were less restricted, to examine at much greater length. There may be future opportunities, however, of using these works for the supply of materials to compose a fitting account of the career of one or another eminent Liberal statesman; and we shall then again testify our obligations to the authors hereby noticed and thanked.

NOVELS.

Women, or rather girls, and even girls in their teens, are more likely than men, or boys, especially boys in their teens, to be suited by *Kith and Kin*: by Jessie Fothergill (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel in which it may appear to many readers that there is "much ado about nothing," that the scrupulousity displayed by the heroine is carried to a morbid pitch, and that the main characteristic of the general business is pettiness. There are at least two scenes, however, in which considerable power is displayed; strong, genuine, honourable feeling, such as does credit to human nature, finds eloquent expression. The story is extremely slight and lies in a nutshell. A choleric grandfather, wishing to make up to his grandson for harshness exhibited towards the father of that grandson, is led to believe that his overtures are insultingly rejected, and retaliates by making a will in favour of other relatives; but, discovering by accident that he has been misled by a scheming woman, the mother of those relatives, he makes another will, leaving everything to the grandson. At the outset of the story he is engaged to a pretty, but vain and vulgar, little minx, moving in the circle to which his poverty has consigned him; but, when his fortunes change, he is providentially jilted by his first love and is left free to offer his hand and heart to a queenly personage better calculated to grace his high position and to meet the requirements of his lofty soul. Very true to life is the representation of the heroine's condition of mind, when she undertakes the office of a nurse, not because it is the vocation towards which she has a special call, but because it is the readiest to her hand, and offers the most tangible advantages. She confesses that she does not like it; but she does her duty bravely, and would certainly, had it been necessary, have stuck to it and been successful in it to the last. This is undoubtedly the way in which the work of the world is carried on to useful purpose; a quiet, conscientious sense of duty is, far more frequently than innate impulse or a gush of sentiment, the explanation of excellence attained in the performance of functions that might at the first blush seem to require a sort of instinctive tendency. The novel, as often happens in novels, has a sub-hero and a sub-heroine, who, though they of course occupy a subordinate rank, are far more interesting and attractive than the hero and heroine proper.

Cornwall is the county in which the scene of *The Vicar's People*, by George Manville Fenn (Chapman and Hall), is laid, and the local colouring, therefore, as nobody who is acquainted with that county and with the author's delineative faculties will need to be told, lends the charm of wonderful picturesqueness to a not very original or absorbing romance, though certainly an extraordinary one. That is to say, there is no great originality in the plot and the incidents—the main incidents; the sketches of character are original enough. Every novel-reader must be familiar with the neglected mine, which has been given up as a bad job, but which is known to some mysterious loafer, half fisherman, half smuggler, to be full of rich ore, and which, just as it is being worked to profit, is flooded, whether irremediably or not, through the machinations of the most conspicuous villain in the story; with the flight of the said villain aboard of a fishing-boat, the wreck of the said boat, and the death of the said villain, drowned within sight of the spectators, including a ruthless but baffled avenger, on the shore; with the episode of the maiden all forlorn, who has been seduced by the aforesaid villain, though the discredit of the seduction is fastened upon the blameless hero of the tale; and with the dreadful time of it which the said hero has, finding his guilt taken for granted by everybody with whom he is brought into contact, even by the sweet creature whom he loves and who loves him, but who, with the amiable perverseness of her sex, promises to marry the villain, whom she detests, to mark her sense of the suspected hero's conduct. And these are the chief events of the story, which is distinguished in certain parts by a peculiar, dry humour, highly enjoyable. It may appear to many readers that the hero's character is taken away on very small provocation, much smaller by a great deal than that which, small as it undoubtedly is, we are accustomed to even in the society presided over by Mrs. Grundy; but they may reconcile themselves thereto, when they consider how much they have suffered on his account from the very commencement of the novel. He is, no doubt, intended to be a model of manliness and nobility, and so he is after his fashion; but there will be readers to whom his manners, bearing, and language will be so offensive that they will rather chuckle than lament over his unmerited misfortunes, and rather mourn than rejoice over his rehabilitation in the eyes of the captivated Rhoda. It was right, perhaps, that she should beg his pardon for having believed ill of him; but fie! upon the man who would not leave her to do so in her own time and manner.

Three stories are contained in the three volumes bearing the title, on their backs, of *The Beautiful Wretch*, by William Black (Macmillan and Co.); but two of them are of the shortest and slightest description, the titular one alone having any pretensions to be regarded as a novel. Indeed, it fills the greater part of the three volumes; and, if it should seem to be a little deficient in substance, it is written in the popular author's well-known bright style, with an intersprinkling of logography applied to natural scenery. How a young naval officer fell in love with a charming girl, who was called, for no sufficient reason, either serious or playful, "the beautiful wretch," how, after some years' absence, he mistook for her and all but married her younger sister, and how the latter, in the very nick of time, ran away with somebody else and rendered him a great service—this is the sum and gist of the narrative. The story abounds with amusing slang, which, in the hands of so practised a writer, has almost the effect of original wit and humour. The "beautiful wretch" is a very pretty study of a sterling English girl, belonging to "the quality;" and a not much less charming, but less complete, study is that of Singing Sal, who, as her exceedingly slangy style and title sufficiently proclaim, belongs to a different class altogether. The scene is laid principally at Brighton, where, at the beginning of the tale, the young naval officer, being in command of a brig of war, lands in full uniform to send off a telegram, and to call upon the family of "The Beautiful Wretch;" but it shifts to Switzerland, London, and elsewhere. Of the two very short stories appended to the long one, there is little to be said but that they give an account, respectively, of how four orphan-boys made an honest livelihood; and how a stoical Scot, having been ruined by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, came to London to seek his fortune, might have starved to death but for a happy accident, and managed, though himself at the point of starvation, to befriend a poor fever-stricken shop-girl. The tone of both these short stories is excellent; and one of them exhibits a harrowing picture of the struggle for existence in London.

A singular fascination will never cease to be exercised by reawakened memories of the great French Revolution; and in *The Turn of the Tide*: by Lady Margaret Majendie (Richard Bentley and Son), that historical period is handled with striking effect. Brittany is chosen for the scene of the most prominent events; and Breton people, manners, habits, customs, and costumes are portrayed in such wise as to enhance the charms of a very touching love-story. If the novel were a translation, the fact would, no doubt, have been proclaimed; but the French idiom is so cleverly, and with such apparent absence of intention, introduced into the dialogue that the idea of a French original readily rendered into English constantly presents itself. As for the hybrid hero, half noble and half peasant, he is a creation not only admirably conceived but of extraordinary interest under the circumstances of the momentous period at which he is supposed to have lived.

OBITUARY.

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baron James Edward de Rothschild, whose death in Paris is announced, was born Oct. 29, 1814, the elder son of the late Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, of London, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Baron James de Rothschild, the elder, of Paris; and was nephew of the late Baron Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart. Baron James Rothschild, whose death we record, was educated for, but did not adopt, the legal profession. Turning his attention to art, he became a collector of specimens, and also of books. He was president of a Jewish literary society, and of a society formed for the editing of ancient MSS. and publication of works of old French authors. He was also a Director of the Northern of France Railway Company.

SIR W. H. E. BAGGE, BART.

Sir William Henry Ernest Bagge, second Baronet, of Stradsett Hall, in the county of Norfolk, died on the 23rd ult., at Heatherside, Woking. He was born Aug. 9, 1840, the elder son of Sir William Bagge, M.P. (who was created a Baronet in 1867, and died Feb. 12, 1880), by Frances, his wife, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, first Baronet, of Beeston St. Lawrence. He was educated at Sandhurst, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was Lord of the Manors of Stradsett and Crimbleham. Sir William married, Oct. 26, 1865, Alice, second daughter of Mr. Alfred Giles, of Gosford House, Surrey, but had no issue, and is consequently succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Alfred Thomas Bagge, third Baronet, Commander R.N., who was born in 1843, and married, in 1872, Millicent Case, daughter of Mr. John Grant Morris, of Allerton Priory, Liverpool, by whom he has issue.

SIR F. H. HERVEY-BATHURST, BART.

Sir Frederick Hutchinson Hervey-Bathurst, third Baronet, of Clarendon Park, Wilts, died there on the 29th ult. He was born June 6, 1807, the eldest son of Sir Frederick Anne Hervey-Bathurst, second Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Hutchinson, and succeeded his father September, 1824. He received his education at Winchester, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1824, and retired as Captain. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Wiltshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1846. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Sir Frederick married, first, May 14, 1832, Louisa Mary, daughter of Mr. Walter Synthe, of Brambridge House, Hants, and by her (who died Dec. 30, 1840) leaves one daughter, Augusta Frederica, wife of the Rev. Felix J. Buckley, Vicar of Mountfield, Sussex, and a son and successor, now Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey-Bathurst, Bart., late Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards, formerly M.P. The late Baronet married, secondly, Sept. 23, 1845, Clara Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, sixth Baronet, of Norton, and by her had five sons and three daughters—Evelyn, the late Hon. Mrs. Methuen; Clara Emily, wife of Mr. Charles Nicholas Paul Phipps, M.P. for Westbury; and Alice Constance. The present Baronet is married to Ada, only surviving daughter of the late Sir John Ribton, Bart.

THE RIGHT HON. W. N. MASSEY, M.P.

The Right Hon. William Nathaniel Massey, M.P. for Tiverton, Chairman of the National Bank, died on the 24th ult., at his residence in Chester-square. He was born in 1809, the son of Mr. William Massey, and, having been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, went the Western Circuit. In 1852 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1855 of Plymouth. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for Newport from 1852 to 1857, and for Salford from 1857 to 1865. In the last-named year he was sworn of the Privy Council, having been Chairman of Committees of the whole House from 1859. He had previously, from August, 1855, to February, 1858, held office

as Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, after his retirement as Chairman of Committees, he was, from 1865 to 1868, Minister of Finance in India and a Member of the Governor-General's Council. Mr. Massey was author of "History of England during the Reign of George III.," "Common Sense versus Common Law," and contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. He contested Liverpool unsuccessfully in 1868, but was returned for Tiverton from 1872 till his death. He married, first, in 1833, Frances Carleton (which lady died in 1872), eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Orde, Rector of Wensley; and secondly, in 1880, Helen Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Grant, Sheriff Clerk of Inverness.

RIGHT REV. DR. BARCLAY, BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

The Right Rev. Joseph Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Jerusalem, died on the 22nd ult., at his residence there. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A., after a distinguished scholastic career, and after his ordination was for a time Curate at Bagnalstown, county Carlow. He then went as Missionary to Constantinople, and from 1861 to 1871 was Incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem. He was subsequently employed at Howe, in Norfolk, and at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and, from 1873 till 1879, as Rector of Stapleford, Hertfordshire, in which latter year he succeeded Dr. Gobat as Bishop of Jerusalem. Dr. Barclay was a well-known linguist. He was only son of Mr. John Barclay, of Mourne Lodge, Strabane, county Tyrone, and derived from a family which, settled for several generations in the north of Ireland, was of Scottish ancestry.

MR. JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Q.C.

Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., died on the 25th ult., at Queenborough-terrace, aged sixty-eight. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1838, and gained much reputation as a Real Property lawyer, being engaged in many of the most important inclosure cases. He was made a Q.C. in 1865, the same year became a Bencher of his Inn, and held the office of Reader or Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property to the Inns of Court. His legal works were standard text books, such as "Williams on the Law of Real Property," "Williams on the Law of Personal Property," and many others.

VICE-ADMIRAL DE COURCEY.

Vice-Admiral Michael De Courcy, R.N., C.B., died on the 22nd ult. He was born May 8, 1811, the eldest son of Captain Nevinston De Courcy, R.N., by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Blennerhassett, of Ballysoddy, in the county of Kerry, and belonged to the family of De Courcy, Lords Kingsale. He entered the Navy in 1824, and in 1838, on obtaining his commission, was appointed to the *Racer*, on the North America and West India station. In 1841 he obtained command of the *Charybdis*, and the following year was made Commander for his gallantry at the capture of the Carthaginian squadron in South America. Subsequently he was employed in the Coastguard. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1873. He married, Feb. 12, 1845, Sybella, third daughter of Commander John R. Morris, and leaves issue.

MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, M.P.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P. for Stafford, died on the 31st ult., at his residence, Well Hall, near Hamilton, N.B. He was born in 1823, of poor parents, and as a boy worked in the mines; but, being studiously inclined, contrived by thrift to enter the Glasgow University, and became a teacher in 1850. Subsequently he devoted all his energy and attention to the subject of mining, and in 1863 became President of the Miners' National Association. He contested unsuccessfully Kilmarnock Burghs in 1868, but was elected for Stafford in 1874, being the first "working-man" returned to Parliament. In recognition of his labours in the interests of miners, a sum of £1500 was subscribed for him amongst mining communities in 1873. He was in 1874 a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Trade Unions. Mr. Macdonald was unmarried.

We have also to record the deaths of—

T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S., on the 25th ult., at Newton Hall, Potternewton, Leeds, in his ninetyeth year.

The Rev. Tresham James Gregg, D.D., Chaplain of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-two, the well-known controversialist, memorable for his theological discussion with the late Rev. Thomas Maguire.

Mr. James Lake, of Newlands, Sittingbourne, Kent, J.P., aged seventy-two. He took, together with Lords Sondes and Harris and Sir J. M. Tylden, a prominent part in the promotion and carrying out of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, of which he was one of the first directors. Mr. Lake was a large landowner and an extensive farmer in Kent.

Mr. Josias Booker, of Wessington Court, Herefordshire, and of Liverpool and Demerara, on the 18th ult. His family have been long connected commercially with the colony of British Guiana, where he held formerly a seat in the Legislative Council. He was also Chairman of the West India Association of Liverpool.

Lieutenant-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., on the 23rd ult., at The Hithel, St. Margaret's-road, Edinburgh, aged seventy-five. He entered the Army in 1826, saw much active service generally in India, including the Punjab campaign, 1848 and 1849, for which he was repeatedly thanked by Government and made a C.B. The General married Helen, daughter of Admiral J. E. Douglas.

Mr. Francis Dixon Johnson, jun., of Aykleyheads, Durham, J.P., formerly Captain 45th and 15th Regiments, and Hon. Major Seaham Volunteer Artillery, on the 13th ult., at Biarritz, aged forty-one. He was elder son of Mr. F. D. Johnson, of Aykleyheads, J.P. and D.L., and the descendant of a family long seated at Loup House, Durham.

Thomas Hayden, Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland, lately its Vice-President, and one of the Senate of the Royal University, on the 30th ult. This eminent physician, the son of the late Mr. John Hayden, of Parson's Hill, near Fethard, was author of a very well known work on "diseases of the heart," and held for several years a very high place in the medical profession of Dublin.

The Hon. and Ven. Henry Scott Stopford, Archdeacon of Leighlin, on the 27th ult. He was born Oct. 21, 1797, the third son of James George, third Earl of Courtown, K.P., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. He married, in 1826, Annette, daughter of Mr. William Browne, of Browne's Hill, in the county of Carlow, and was left a widower, without issue, in 1842.

Colonel Francis Ellis, commanding Fourth Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, on the 24th ult., at Seaton Lodge, Omagh, aged sixty-two. He was second surviving son of Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Abbotstown, in the county of Dublin, M.P., Master in Chancery, by Dymphna, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William Monsell, of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick. He married, in 1811, Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William McMahon, Bart., and leaves issue.



LOSS OF THE CLAN MACDUFF: BOAT FROM THE UPUPA GOING TO THE RESCUE.

SKETCHED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE CREW OF THE UPUPA.

BOOKS ABOUT FRANCE.

Memorable periods of history should be regarded from all possible points of view, with every side-light that can be brought to bear upon them; and for that reason one can never be too grateful for such works as *The Marriages of the Bonapartes*, by the Hon. D. A. Bingham (Longmans), in the two volumes whereof the author, though he may occasionally lay himself open to a charge of resembling the cobbler who does not stick to his last, undertakes to exhibit Napoleon the Great in the character of a scheming as well as an imperious matchmaker, a concoctor of matrimonial alliances which were apparently successful at the time but ultimately turned out in most cases to be dead failures. Of failure his own two marriages were conspicuous examples. Austria, not France, according to the well-known Latin distich, is the country which gains advantages by marriage; to her Venus is especially gracious; but to France, particularly to France under the rule of a Napoleon, extended dominion is given by Mars. The two volumes under consideration commence with some introductory remarks, in the course of which the author asserts, not without reason, that Napoleon approved of polygamy, and that "it is quite possible that he would have established it in France had his reign endured." There is no saying what is and what is not possible, but it is highly improbable that the French people would have accepted the polygamous doctrines of Brigham Young even from the conqueror of Austerlitz. However, it is idle to speculate upon such matters at the present day. The introductory remarks are followed by a very interesting account of the marriage between Charles Bonaparte and Lætitia Ramolino in the island of Corsica, a union which was contracted when both bridegroom and bride were mere children, eighteen and fifteen, or thereabouts, respectively, and from which would spring a large number of children, of whom no fewer than five were destined to wear a crown. Truly Lætitia Bonaparte had a better claim to be called "the mother of kings" than could be shown in favour of others on whom the title has been bestowed. The question of Napoleon's place, in order of seniority, among his brothers and sisters would naturally receive some notice, and it is discussed perhaps at greater length and with more detail than the importance of the point would seem to require. The conclusion arrived at is that, in all probability, there was a fraudulent substitution of certificates in order to make out that Napoleon was younger than Joseph and young enough for admission into the military school of Brienne. Other questions, also, are handled after the same somewhat diffuse fashion; but at last we come to the marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte and Josephine de Beauharnais, with its melancholy sequel, the divorce, and Josephine's conduct thereafter. So ends the first volume. The second is occupied chiefly with the marriages of Lucien, Louis, Jerome, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline Bonaparte; there is a sketch of the Beauharnais family, which became merged in that of Bonaparte; and there is an account of the curious, somewhat romantic, career of that illegitimate son of Napoleon who was known as Count Léon. There is a convenient index, moreover, which renders the volumes additionally valuable for reference.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie have done good service by translating from the French some *Letters of Madame de Rémusat* (Sampson Low and Co.), forming a single large volume of considerable intrinsic interest as a sample of the private correspondence carried on by an excellent married couple, holding a very difficult position at a very momentous epoch, and of no little worth for purposes of collation, whether with the lately published "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat" or with such a work as Mr. Bingham's "Marriages of the Bonapartes." The letters are selected, for the most part, from those written by Madame de Rémusat to her husband within the period between 1804 and 1813; but there are also one or two specimens of the correspondence maintained between Madame de Rémusat and her son Charles, and they are really charming, though, of course, they are of less importance, from the historical point of view, than the rest. What the English reader may expect to find in this judicious selection of letters is so well put by the translators that they may be requested to speak for themselves in their own words, which run thus:—"The letters do not deal with the political and military events which ensued (upon the divorce); they are essentially intimacies; their interest is of a different order. That interest, however, is of a striking and novel kind, and cannot fail to be appreciated by those readers who have followed with avidity the marvellous history of that glory of the French arms abroad, which was destined to be so evanescent, but who have hitherto had little opportunity of obtaining an insight into the history of the interior of France. These letters will show them Paris at home, in low spirits and financial difficulties, pervaded by the dull discontent of a people in a state of constant suspense, and the Court, no longer brightened by the presence of the sweet and gentle Josephine, oppressed with gloom, and daunted by the morose temper of a harsh master, whose luck had begun to turn." What the reader may expect as regards public affairs could hardly have been better put; but there is, besides, the revelation of personal character on the part of the writer, and it may be added that there is a vast fund of information in the notes, for which, it may be presumed, the thanks of the reader will be due, in the first place, to M. Paul de Rémusat, the writer's grandson.

The fourth of the very interesting and useful *Episodes of French History*, by Gustave Masson, B.A., Univ. Gallie. (Sampson Low and Co.), treats of "Henry IV. and the end of the Wars of Religion." The basis of these little volumes is, in each case, the late M. Guizot's "History of France," but the editor adds map, notes, glossary, index, genealogical, chronological, and other tables, and so gives to every instalment of the history a completeness which ought to be gratefully appreciated by learners and teachers. There is one point on which it may be permissible to express some doubt; whether, that is, there be not something approximating to perversity in appending French notes, and very long French notes, to what is an English translation of a French history, and which, therefore, is presumably intended for those who are not proficient in the French language. Yet in the notes there is page upon page of sheer French, and sometimes of antique French too, unfamiliar even to proficient. However, this does not prevent the text itself from being excellent reading; and these easily read little instalments, with the valuable tables at the end, offer to those who are somewhat "rusty," as well as to young students, an agreeable means of getting up their French history at comfortable intervals. And of all French history there is no episode more attractive for English readers than that which reminds them of the spirited poem about "the white plume of Navarre."

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor presided over the ninety-sixth annual meeting of the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society at Exeter Hall. An encouraging report was read, from which it appeared that during the past year 5456 members of the sick poor were relieved through the agency of the society's visitors. This work was carried on at an expenditure of £1812.

CHESS.

A C (Staines).—Acknowledged below. There is no serious objection to the solution of a problem beginning with a check or a capture, if the artifice is not obvious and the succeeding combination is good.

J D (Bolton).—Yes. Every Pawn can be played two squares, at any stage of the game, when it is first moved; provided, of course, that the second square is not occupied by any other Pawn or piece.

Q A (City of London Chess Club).—We are much indebted to your courtesy for reports of the club proceedings.

ZENO (Woolwich).—Yours is a very interesting statement of the position of the Kings at the end of a game; but its bearing on the question of problem construction is, to say the least of it, remote. Problems are not now constructed to illustrate actual play, but to embody some profound or brilliant combinations of the pieces, and, so long as the composer observes the fundamental laws of chess, he should not be too heavily fettered by the theory of probabilities. We shall have pleasure in examining the game enclosed in your interesting letter.

W A B (Honolulu).—We are glad to welcome you among our problem-solvers. The incident cannot, we suppose, be uncommon nowadays; but there is some food for reflection in the fact that you, dwelling in a remote island in the Pacific Ocean, have studied and solved a problem composed in Siberia and published in London.

M O A (Hotel Wagram, Paris).—Your solution, which is highly creditable to a youth of fourteen, is acknowledged below.

W J E (Dewsbury).—You have overlooked that, in No. 1963, Black has a good answer to 1. P to Q 4th in 1. F takes P en passant.

H S.—In No. 1963 Black's reply to 1. R to Kt 4th is 1. P takes Q.

J E (City Club).—A pretty conception, but too simple.

T A (Alexandria).—Your problems are under examination.

Dr F St (Blandford).—Do you wish the problem to appear under initials only?

T C (City).—You do not give a definite reference to the problem, but the solution is a correct analysis of No. 1937.

P S S (Ilford) and DUKE.—Your proposed solution of No. 1963 appears to be correct, and the problem is, therefore, defective.

A L S (Switzerland).—There is no solution to No. 1961 in the way you propose. Your problems are under examination.

MESSRS. A BURNETT, T TARRANT, L H BARKER, and C BLAGGINI, honorary secretaries, respectively, of the Woolwich, Railway Clearing House, Bermondsey, and North London Chess Clubs, are cordially thanked for their reports of club matches. We shall be obliged if our friends will keep in mind that this column is prepared for press a week before the date of publication.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1940 received from W A Broughton (Honolulu); of No. 1962 from Va (U.S.), and of No. 1963 from M S N.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1964 received from Theodore Amiro, Zero (Woolwich), W H Greenbrook, Richard Matthews, R H Brooks, Alois Gaillard, P S Shenale, A C (Staines), and E v d (Haarlem).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1965 received from Colbrans, Jane Nepten (Utrecht), Zero (Woolwich), Squire, S J Hickson, H P Bone, Alois Gaillard, Emile Frau, W H Greenbrook, Richard Matthews, P S Shenale, E v d P, A C (Staines), David Rowland (Biarritz), W J Egglestone, G S Oldfield, and M Tipping.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1966 received from W Biddle, Shadforth, Dr F St, Juvenis, G Seymour, Sudbury (Suffolk), Cant, Alpha, F Johnston, Schmucke, F F (Brussels), Hereward, R Ingersoll, C S Cox, G W Law, A M Osborne, H K Awdry, Anon Harper, W Hillier, F Ferris, J G Anstee, H Lucas, L L Greenaway, C Oswald, M O'Halloran, B Blacklock, Harry Springthorpe, R Gray, A Wigmore, I Falcon (Antwerp), N Cator, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, S Lowndes, D W Kell, G S Oldfield, N Scraton, W J Rudman, H H Noyes, Wanstead, S D G, James H Symington, Henry Johannes, T Cottman, J R (Blyth), "A Chiel," Norman Runbellew, Julia Short, Pilgrim, R J G (Tulamore), Plevna, W P Garbidge, Smatch, John Balfour, James Dobson, M C Arnot, Alois Gaillard, P S Shenale, B H Brooks, E Casella (Paris), E L G, Ibis, W D Hill, Florence (Exeter), Victor, J L Thornhill, E v d P (Haarlem), Colbrans, Joseph Shiel (Redcar), Zero (Woolwich), A C (Staines), J Buntstead, Harry Bristow (Crediton), W J Egglestone, F A Bright, E Elsbury, C W Milson, Otto Fulder (Ghent), B Nevis, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, J A B, J Hall, Emile Frau, and H Stebbing.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1965.

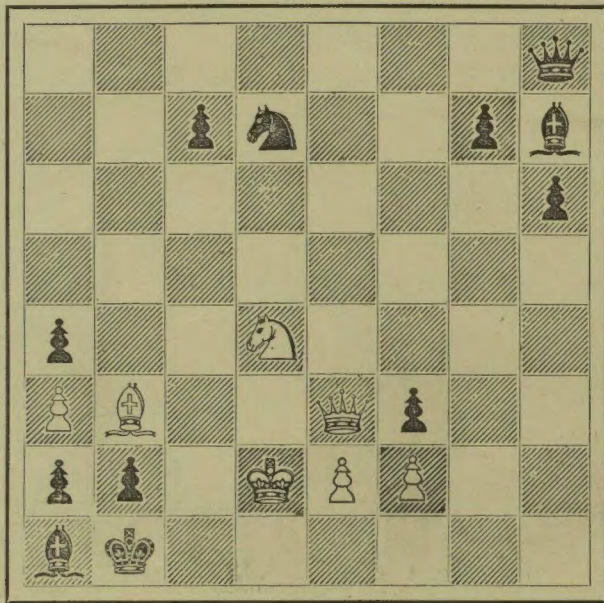
WHITE.
1. R to R 5th.
2. B to Kt 2nd.
3. P to Q 5th, mate.

BLACK.
P takes Q.
P moves.

PROBLEM No. 1968.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

Another of the twenty-four Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURNE at the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution, on the 20th of last month.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. A. Marriott).	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. A. Marriott).	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to Kt 6th	R to B 5th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	White threatened 24. B to K Kt 4th, and	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. B to K 6th.	
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
5. P to K 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	24. B takes R	Kt takes B
6. B to K 2nd	P to B 4th	25. B takes P	B takes P
7. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	26. K R to K sq	Q to B 3rd
8. B to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	27. R to K 7th	B to B 2nd
9. Castles	P takes B P	28. Q to Kt 3rd	
10. Kt P takes P	P takes P		
11. P takes P	Castles		
12. Q to Q 2nd	R to B sq		
13. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q R 4th		
14. P to Q 5th	B to Kt 5th		
15. Q to B 4th	B to Q 3rd		

The opening, which has been conducted with great care and caution on both sides, presents no point calling for comment. It may be observed here, however, that if Black had played 15. B takes Kt, White would have secured a good game by 16. P takes P.

16. Q to R 4th	P takes P	29. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 7th
17. P takes P	P to K R 3rd	30. R takes B	Q to Q 3rd
18. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to R 2nd		

Some interesting variations arise from 18. Kt or Q B takes P, but they result to White's advantage.

19. Q to Kt 4th	Kt to Kt 4th	30. R takes B	R to K sq
20. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	31. R takes R P	R to K 7th
21. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	32. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
22. Q takes P	P to B 3rd	33. Q to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt square
		34. R to R 8th (ch),	

and Black resigned.

As announced in our last issue, the meeting of the Counties Chess Association was opened at the Manor House Hotel, Leamington, on the 24th ult., attended by a large gathering of metropolitan and provincial amateurs. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Skipworth for a full report of the proceedings; but it has come to hand too late, we regret to say, for more than a brief summary to be given here. There were ten entries in the first-class competition—viz., the Revs. Skipworth, Wayne, Ranken, Owen, Coker, Rowley, and Messrs. Dewar, Cook, Aspa, and Cutler. The contest, which was a remarkably close one, resulted in Messrs. Ranken, Owen, and Wayne carrying off the prizes in the order named. Their respective scores were 8, 7, and 7. In the second-class tourney there were twelve entries, and the prizes fell to Messrs. Blake and Walton. The first prize in the handicap tourney was of the value of £5, and was contributed by Mrs. Carr, of Effingham House, Leamington, in memoriam of her late husband, who was a good chessplayer, and much respected by his fellow-citizens. The second prize was £2, and these fell in equal shares to the Rev. Mr. Skipworth and Mr. Templar. A consolation prize of £2 2s. was provided by Mr. G. O. Cutler for the losers in the first round of the last-named tourney, and this fell to the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, who, in the handicap yielding the odds of Pawn and two moves, lost to Mr. Mason. There was a public luncheon on Friday, the Rev. Mr. Coker presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1879), with a codicil (dated July 1, 1881), of the Right Hon. William Page, Baron Hatherley, P.C., late of No. 31, Great George-street, Westminster, who died on July 10 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Gordon Whitbread and Edwin Davis Maddy, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £102,000. The testator leaves many pecuniary and specific legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, friends, and servants; the portrait of himself as Lord Chancellor, by George Richmond, R.A., and portraits of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, to the National Portrait Gallery; £6000 Bank of England Stock upon trust to sell the same and invest the proceeds in land as a further endowment for the baronetcy conferred on his father, Sir Matthew Wood, M.P.; and the plate known as "the presentation plate of Sir Matthew Wood, Baronet," to be used and enjoyed with the baronetcy. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he divides it into four equal parts; one of which he gives to certain of the children or descendants of his late brother, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood; one to the children of his sister, Mrs. Maddy; one to the children of his sister, Mrs. Stephens, and one to certain of the children or descendants of his late brother, Western Wood.

The will (dated Oct. 17, 1879), with a codicil (dated Aug. 10, 1881), of Mr. Michael Frederick Brunner, late of No. 5, Hyde Park-terrace, who died on Aug. 11 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Henry Rutherford and Henry Robert Brunner, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £263,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 each to the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the German Hospital, Alma-road, Dalston; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; and the Hospital for Consumption, Victoria Park;—£30,000 to his nephew, Charles Augustus Brunner; and considerable legacies to other nephews, nieces, sisters, cousin, and his executor, Mr. Rutherford; also mourning to his domestic servants, and one year's wages to those who have been five years in his service at his decease. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his brother, the Rev. George Edward Brunner, and his said nephew, Henry Robert Brunner.

The will (dated July 28, 1877) of Mr. James King King, J.P., D.L., late of Staunton Park, Herefordshire, who died on June 17 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Mary Cochrane King, the widow, and William Edward King King and the Rev. Eustace King, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator leaves to his wife pecuniary legacies, amounting to £2200, the wedding plate, all his jewellery, certain carriages and horses, and the furniture at his town residence in Eaton-place, absolutely, and his said town residence for life; all his interest in the Staunton Park estate, and other real estate, to his said son, William Edward King King; and various bequests to his other younger children. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his said son William Edward King King. The deceased was the Conservative M.P. for Herefordshire from 1852 to 1868.

The will (dated May 28, 1880) of the Rev. Joseph Harriman Hamilton, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, who died on Aug. 17 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Charles James Hamilton and Arthur Bold Hamilton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Anne Hamilton, £100 and his furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages for life; to his servants, Hannah Bennett and Joseph Arnold, £50 each; and to his coachman, James Maddox, £30. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death for his said two sons, and his two daughters, Mrs. Mary Catherine Carr and Mrs. Isabella Chatelaine Smith.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1880) of Colonel the Hon. Richard Hare, late of St. Michael's Lodge, Devonport, who died on Aug. 5 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Richard Charles Hare, the son and acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £15,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Mary Christina Hare, £5000; his yacht, with the furniture and fittings; his wines, furniture, plate, pictures, articles of virtue, and effects; and his leasehold residence at Stoke Damerel. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death for his children, as she shall by deed or will appoint, except his eldest son, Richard Charles, who succeeds to the settled estates.

The will (dated April 6, 1869), with a codicil (dated March 30, 1881), of Mr. Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, formerly of Anerley, but late of Lexham-gardens, South Kensington, who died on July 30 last, at the Island of Eigg, Inverness-shire, was proved on the 5th ult. by William Macpherson, the acting executor, the personal estate being over £9700. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Christina Edgeworth, but in the event of her predeceasing him, then to his daughter, Harriet Jessie.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1880), with a codicil (dated April 21, 1881), of Mr. John Sawrey, J.P., D.L., late of Broughton Tower, Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 27 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by James Cookson, the Rev. Thomas Tolming, John Jackson, and Captain James Bond Clarke, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £9500. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths his plate and an annuity of £200 to his brother Louis Bronquers. The residue of the personality and the advowson of Broughton-in-Furness, he gives to Mr. Cookson. The Manors of Broughton-in-Furness and Suberthwaite and all the residue of his real estate he devises to Mr. Cookson, and he desires him to take the name and arms of Sawrey.

The will (dated July 18, 1874), with five codicils, of Sir Edward Blount, Bart., late of Mawley Hall, Salop, who died on April 28 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Dame Mary Frances Blount, the widow, George Blount, and Robert Berkeley, the acting executors, the personal estate exceeding £7000. Subject to some bequests, the testator leaves all the property he has power to dispose of to his wife absolutely.

C. G. C.

Lady Brassey has promised one hundred guineas to a fund for establishing a Seaman's and General Hospital at North Shields, on condition of St. John Ambulance Association classes being attached.

On Monday the twenty-second official year of the Volunteer organisation was brought to a close. It is believed that in many respects the large total of 206,537 of all arms enrolled at the end of the previous year—the largest in the history of the force—will be found to be exceeded when the returns for the official year just closed have been made up.

The annual collections in the churches and chapels of Birmingham on behalf of the medical charities of the town were made on Sunday last for the twenty-third time. The returns show a considerable falling-off from those of recent years, the total received being barely £3000, as compared with £4886 last year, and £6414 in 1878. Several returns, however, had to be received.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS
have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS
for SALE, HIRE, and on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
The principal of the previous honours gained by the BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.
THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
for Extreme Climates,
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action,
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881,
throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Sept. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist."
"CH. GOUNOD."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the piano belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead.
"NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
"D. MAGNUS,
"Chevalier Antoine de KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
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